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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 34 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Mussolini's "Mare Nostrum" On Fire

Heavy Bombardment Of Genoa

EL-AGHEILA CAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES

No Trace Of Graziani: Britain's Big Bag Of Italian Generals

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A heavy bombardment of Genoa was carried out by the Royal Navy at dawn this morning, according to an Admiralty Communique. No details are yet available but preliminary reports indicate that the attack was highly successful. Light and heavy units of the Royal Navy participated in the bombardment.

Italian General Captured

General Berganzoli is the commander, who was captured at Benghazi. He was Marshal Graziani's righthand man in Libya. General Berganzoli was in command of the Italians at Bardia but escaped from there before our troops took the town.

A further big advance by the British forces in Libya is announced in to-day's Middle East Command Communique, which states that El-Agheila—about 140 miles south of Benghazi—has been occupied by advance elements of the British armoured forces.

Meanwhile, the Communique adds, clearance of the battlefields south of Benghazi is continuing.—Reuter.

HAS GRAZIANI FLED?

Wavell To Undertake 300-Mile Desert Push To Tripoli

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 8

THERE IS NO NEWS OF MARSHAL GRAZIANI SO FAR BUT HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE FLED. SO FAR ALSO THERE IS NO INDICATION WHETHER GENERAL WAVELL INTENDS UNDERTAKING A THREE-HUNDRED-MILE DESERT PUSH TO TRIPOLI.

CONSOLIDATION NEEDED

Authoritative circles in London refused to speculate on General Wavell's further moves but emphasised that enormous amount of administrative and military consolidation was entailed in Cyrenaica.

WHEN ITALIAN OFFICER DISAPPEARED!

LONDON, Feb. 9.

An Italian version of "Ten little Nigger boys" is related by a special correspondent with the South African forces in Abyssinia telling how aided by air and artillery bombardment South African troops captured Hobok Fort, fifteen miles north-west of Gorai in Abyssinia, the capture of which was announced some days ago. Hobok fort was originally held by 1,100 enemy but the day before the action, the Commander withdrew with about three-quarters of his men leaving a Lieutenant in charge with 280 men. The Lieutenant, however, disappeared during the fighting. Then the men fled and organised resistance ended. Thus another post from which Banda (native levies) used to raid Kenya was captured with large quantities of ammunition, machineguns and some prisoners.

In addition to the Army Commander and the Corps Commander already reported as captured, five other senior Generals and many thousands of prisoners have been taken. Owing to the extent of the area covered by the final operations, some time will elapse before the exact number of prisoners and the amount of war materials captured can be known.

In Eritrea the operations around Keren are developing satisfactorily, although the enemy reinforced the troops holding positions in that region.

ITALIANS FLEEING

Further south the British forces continue in close pursuit of the

(Continued on page, 7 col. 6)

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET POUNDS GENOA

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Royal Navy unleased at dawn to-day the war's most tremendous naval bombardment of a port, when heavy and light units of the Mediterranean Fleet sent over 300 tons of shells crashing into the great port of Genoa, the historic fourth city of Italy. Aircraft at the same time aimed high explosive and incendiary bombs on military objectives at Pisa and also damaged one of the largest oil plants in Italy at Leghorn the front door of the Italian Fleet. All this was achieved for the loss of only one Swordfish aircraft, while two Italian planes were shot down.

The bombardment was even more successful than was at first thought, states an Admiralty Communique, giving these further details. The forces under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville consisted of the battle cruiser "Renown", the battleship "Malaya", the aircraft-carrier "Ark Royal" and the cruiser "Sheffield" with light forces in company.—Reuter.

NAZI SHIPS OFF NORWAY BOMBED

LONDON, Feb. 9

Enemy supply ships escorted by destroyers off the coast of southern Norway were attacked by coastal Command aircraft on Saturday, stated an Air Ministry Communique.

A small force of bombers, continues the Communique carried out attacks on industrial targets at Mannheim last night, although weather conditions were again unfavourable.

During Saturday, it adds single aircraft bombed objectives at Rotterdam and Flushing.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

Back Of Winter Is Broken

We have broken the back of winter; daylight grows; the R. A. F. grows and is already certainly master of daylight air. The attacks may be sharper but they will be shorter.

DUCE GETS HIS DESERTS

Meanwhile abroad, in Africa a wonderful thing has happened. One of the two dictators, the crafty, cold-blooded, black-hearted Italian, who had sought to gain an empire on the cheap by stabbing fallen France in the back has got into trouble.

"Nazi Spring-Kreig"

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

"The submarine war—what we understand by a submarine war—begins in spring.

England has only received a slight taste in advance of what is going to happen after the pause. The greatest war machine of all time is ready, manned by German soldiers, to bring final victory."

These words were part of a speech made by Hitler's Depty, Rudolf Hess, to-day when inaugurating new Gauleiters (local Nazi chiefs) to-day.

The official German news agency says that in his speech Herr Hess declared that war was the last thing Hitler wanted in realisation of his plans and added that the German stranglehold on England was growing daily and hourly.

Another of his statements was that German submarines and the Luftwaffe were gaining increasing successes.—Reuter.

NEW NAZI WEAPON

No enemy air activity over Britain was reported up to a late hour on Saturday night. In addition to the two German raiders destroyed, an enemy floatplane was shot down by R. A. F. Fighters off the south-west coast.

CHURCHILL OUT FOR

'Waterloo Deal' For Dictators

LONDON, Feb. 9.

"We have stood our ground and have faced two dictators in the hour of what seemed their overwhelming triumph and we have shown ourselves capable so far of standing up against them alone", the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, opened his broadcast to the nation and the Empire with these words to-night.

It is, he said, more than five months since I spoke to the British nation and Empire on broadcast.

DEEDS NOT WORDS

In war time there is a lot to be said for the motto "Deeds not words".

All the same it is a good thing to look round from time to time and take stock and certainly our affairs have prospered in several directions during the last four or five months far better than most of us would have ventured to hope. After heavy defeats of the German air force by our fighters in August and September, Hitler did not dare to attempt an invasion of this island although he had the need to do so and had made vast preparations. Baffled in this mighty project, he sought to break the spirit of the British nation by bombing first London and afterwards our great cities. It has now been proved to the admiration of the world and our friends in the United States that this form of blackmail by murder and terrorism so far from weakening the spirit of the British nation has only roused it to a more intense universal flame than was seen ever before in any modern community.

The whole British Empire has been proud of the mother country and they long to be with us over here in even larger numbers. We have been deeply conscious of the love for us which had flowed from the Dominions of the Crown across the broad ocean spaces. There is the first of our war aim—to be worthy of that love and to preserve it.

TURNING TABLES

All through these dark winter months the enemy has had the power to drop three or four tons of bombs upon us for every ton we could send to Germany in return. We are arranging so that, presently, this will be rather the other way round but meanwhile London and our big cities have had to stand their pounding. They remind me of the British Squares at Waterloo.

They are not squares of soldiers

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

ALL QUIET IN VICHY

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Marshal Petain attended a mass this morning at Vichy according to a radio report from Lyons. The correspondents both of the Columbia and National Broadcasting Company in Vichy report that Vichy was calm and there was no riot.

The Columbia correspondent adds that M. Peyrouton, Minister of the Interior, may shortly proceed to North Africa for the purpose of supporting Gen. Weygand as Governor of Algiers, and this would be a strong pro-British gesture.

Vichy's "Journal" says: "We are still the guardians of our Empire even at the price of blood. We scrupulously kept the terms of Armistice, and to-day Marshal Petain will make no concessions infringing France's honour".—Reuter.

FLANDIN RESIGNS

VICHY, Feb. 9.

M. Flandin who succeeded M. Laval as Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government has resigned leaving Marshal Petain free to reform the Government, according to a communique issued here today.—Reuter.

DARLAN'S NEW JOB

LONDON, Feb. 9.

VICHY: Admiral Darlan becomes the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states an official announcement.

He also becomes the Vice-Premier (the post which M. Laval held but which was dropped on his dismissal) and remains the Navy Minister.—Reuter.

General Dentz For Damascus

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Gen. Dentz, the French High Commissioner in Syria and Lebanon, is going to Damascus for a long stay, according to the Jerusalem correspondent of the Independent French News Agency.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on page 7)

VATICAN RADIO JAMMED

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Vatican radio has been jammed for several weeks. This was the explanation given by the announcer for his slow speed and constant repetition of a message given out to-day (Sunday.)

"We beg our listeners" said the announcer "to excuse us for speaking so slowly and repeating all the time; but for several weeks now, the Vatican radio has been jammed by an unknown source. We have never put over the air anything that was not in accordance with the law of nature and God, and no reports of which we had not previously obtained irrefutable proof. We conclude that this is a manoeuvre by certain people who are afraid of the truth being heard and is the work of Powers that shun the light, the work of lying propaganda".—Reuter.

NO FEAR OF BACK DOOR ATTACK

Far East C.-in-C. Says East Indies And Far East Are Well Prepared

SYDNEY, Feb. 8.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham, Commander-in-Chief, the Far East, arrived at Darwin on Saturday from Singapore.

Questioned concerning the possibility of a "back door" attack on Singapore he replied that the whole of the East Indies and the Far East was in a high state of preparedness for any eventuality.—Reuter.

NAZI ATTEMPT AT INVASION POSSIBLE

LONDON, Feb. 8.

"It is my belief that the Germans may be forced to attempt invasion," declared General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial

C.-IN.-C.'S BROADCAST ON PAGE 8.

General Staff, addressing troops of the Second Canadian Division "somewhere in England" to-day. Sir John Dill added: "We have had wonderful and most important successes in Libya, but the defence of these islands is what matters most. If they do have a crack at us, I am confident that you are men to take them on."—Reuter.

TURKEY ON VIGIL

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Under an order issued by the Turkish Ministry of War, all civil defence measures against air raids in Turkey must be completed by the end of February, states the Ankara radio.—Reuter.

Compulsory Labour Service In French Empire

BERLIN, Feb. 8.

Compulsory labour service for young men on reaching the age of twenty has been introduced by the Vichy Government, states the Official German News Agency.

The period of service is eight months. The law applies to the French Empire.—Reuter.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.—Rupees one lakh has been handed over to the Secretary Madras Governor's War Fund as part of proceeds of the Fete held at Government House on January 13, 1941 and sale of tickets of the grand raffle run in conjunction with it which amounted to Rs. 100,379 after meeting the necessary expenses. —A. P.

Japanese Naval Plans In Chinese Hands

FIND IN PLANE SHOT DOWN BY GUERILLAS

Admiral Osumi And Staff Bound For South Seas In Wreckage

CHUNGKING, February 9.

The plane which crashed in Kwantung on Wednesday killing Admiral Osumi, the former Japanese Navy Minister, and eight other Japanese was shot down by Chinese guerilla forces using machine guns.

Documents Discovered

This statement is made in an official "communique" issued here which adds that search for the wreckage has resulted in the discovery by the Chinese of important documents.

Admiral Osumi's Plans

Although details of the contents of the papers have not been disclosed, it is stated that they reveal that Admiral Osumi accompanied by his Staff was flying to Hainan Island to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief of the joint Japanese fleet in the South Seas.

The Wreckage

Admiral Osumi's sword and full uniform were found in the wreckage which contained the bodies of six naval officers, two pilots and a mechanic.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF POLITICALS

Satyagrahi Prisoners In Trichy Jail Against Class Distinction

KRIPALANI'S TALKS TO CONGRESSMEN

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, and Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who had been to Trichinopoly to interview the Satyagraha prisoners there returned this morning.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Acharya Kripalani said that he had interviewed Mr. Rajagopalachariar and that he was hale and hearty.

Kala Venkata Rao said that the "A" and "B" class political prisoners were very much agitated over the treatment meted out to the "C" class prisoners in the various jails.

It is learnt that with the exception of 16 prisoners in Trichy Jail all have addressed a letter to the Government through the Jail Superintendent stating that the "C" class prisoners should have equal status and treatment along with others.

If for any reason, the prisoners add, the Government are not willing to accede to their request they would offer to forego their privileges and request the Government to pool the whole expenditure incurred for "A", "B" and "C" class prisoners and spend it on all of them put together.

It is further learnt that the prisoners have not received any reply to the letter so far.

Satyagraha Plans Discussed

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, met the Congress workers of the province numbering about 100 who have signed the Satyagraha pledge, and all Presidents of the District Congress Committees in Tamilnad and some Congressmen from Andhra this noon at the Congress House.

It is understood that they had discussions on the present political situation in the country consequent on the starting of the Satyagraha movement when Acharya Kripalani explained Mahatma Gandhi's point of view regarding Satyagraha and later answered some questions.

In reply to a question whether Satyagrahis should plead guilty before a court or not, Acharya Kripalani said that Satyagrahis should not plead guilty if they were charged under the Nuisance Act. But if they were charged under the Defence of India Rules they should plead guilty.

As regards the question of paying fines imposed by a court he said that Satyagrahis should pay the fines as directed by Mahatma Gandhi.

In reply to a question whether Satyagrahis once convicted should court arrest again he said that after release they should court arrest again taking reasonable time in between their release and arrest for the next time.

Replying to another question Acharya Kripalani said that Satyagrahis should not defy an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. if it were a general order prohibiting public meetings. But they ought to defy an order if it were imposed on them against their offering Satyagraha.—United Press.

POLITICAL SETTLEMENT FIRST

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The solution of the Indo-British problem should be a condition precedent to the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem, said Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, President of the National Liberal Federation of India, at a public meeting held under the presidentship of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at the Ranade Hall this evening.—A. P.

SPANISH-ARGENTINE TRADE AGREEMENT

MADRID, Feb. 9

It is officially announced that the Argentine and Spain have reached an agreement under which Spain will import 120,000 bales of cotton. Conversations are progressing for the import by Spain of half a million tons of wheat, and fifteen hundred tons of meat for the Argentine. These negotiations are the most important step so far taken by the Spanish Government in a solution of the question of food supplies, the country's gravest problem at present.—Reuter.

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Wanted organisers to earn Rs. 100|- monthly by sale of Mitson debentures. No business guarantee after permanent appointment. Mitson Limited, 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta. (14181)

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Premier Astrologer: Annual reading Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 2|8. Send horoscope or writing time: Pioneer Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City. (14133)

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Public Notices

Instructions To Owners Of Securities Transferred To The Central Government By The Central Government Notification

No. D-926-B|41 dated the 8th February, 1941.

The following instructions are issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Sub-Rule 4 (b) of the Defence of India Rules for the guidance of the owners of the securities transferred to the Central Government under their Notification No. D-926-B|41 dated the 8th February, 1941 hereinafter referred to as the Vesting Order.

The term "owner" as defined in Rule 94 (1) (ii) of the Defence of India Rules includes, in relation to any security, any person who has the power to sell or transfer a security, or who has the custody thereof, or who receives, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, dividends or interest thereon, or who has any interest therein.

2. Owners of the securities affected by the Vesting Order are required to make, or to arrange to make, delivery of the securities forthwith in the following manner. Holders are required to declare that the transactions do not constitute trading with the enemy, that no part of the proceeds will be made available to the enemy and that since the outbreak of war the coupons and the relative bonds or stock certificates have not been the property of an enemy.

(A) SECURITIES HELD IN INDIA—

(i) Stock Certificates to bearer (bearer bonds).—If held in India the certificate and all coupons belonging thereto must be delivered to the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay or Calcutta either by registered post or personally or through a Bank or a Broker. Coupons which fell due for payment before the date of the Vesting Order must be detached.

(ii) Inscribed Stock—A transfer in blank executed by the person in whose name the stock is inscribed should be lodged with the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay or Calcutta.

(iii) Registered Stock.—The register certificate together with a transfer in blank duly executed by the registered holder should be lodged with the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay or Calcutta.

(B) SECURITIES HELD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—

If the securities are held in the United Kingdom the holders must declare to the Public Debt Office the name of the loan, the amount of the stock, the form in which it is held and the full name and business address of the United Kingdom agents in whose custody it is held. They must instruct their agents by DLT cable to make delivery of the stock and all the necessary documents to the Bank of England in accordance with such procedure as the Bank of England may prescribe in this behalf. The cost of the DLT cable will be borne by the Reserve Bank of India. The cable must be shown before issue to the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank, which will give a serial number to the holding under which the Agent should be instructed to surrender it to the Bank of England.

3. The owners of the securities to which the Central Government order mentioned above relates have the option to surrender the securities against rupee counterparts of the vested sterling loans or against cash payment in rupees, and the mode in which it is intended to exercise the option must be declared at the time of surrendering the securities or the relative documents or declaration.

4. The transfer forms and register certificates delivered in accordance with para 2A (ii) and (iii) above will be sent by air-mail to the Bank of England for verification and no payment will be made until the Bank of England telegraphs that they are complete and in order. Provided the delivery of the requisite documents is found on scrutiny to be complete and in order, payment in respect of documents handed in on or before the 10th March, 1941 will be made on the 24th March, 1941, and payment in respect of the documents handed in after the 10th March, 1941 will be made two weeks after delivery. Payment will be made to the owner or to the approved Bank or Broker duly authorised by him in this behalf. Allowance has been made in the price fixed for each security in the Vesting Order for the period that must elapse between the date of the Vesting Order and the first due date of payment. This price represents capital payment and is not subject to income-tax. All transactions will be put through at the standard rate of 1|6 d. per rupee. Rupee counterpart loans will be issued in multiples of Rs. 100/-, being the rupee equivalent of £7-10-0 face value of the surrendered loans, any excess over this multiple being adjusted in cash.

5. Counterpart loans will earn interest from the last interest payment date of the surrendered loans and no adjustment on account of interest will be necessary in the case of securities surrendered against rupee counterparts. Interest earned on counterpart loans will be subject to Indian income-tax in the usual manner.

6. Brokerage will be paid by the Reserve Bank of India to Banks and Brokers in India who lodge documents with the Reserve Bank of India, irrespective of where the securities are deposited, at the rate of 1|8% of the nominal value of the securities delivered in good order converted at 18d. to the rupee. No commission will be charged by the Reserve Bank on the issue of rupee counterpart loans or the cash payment in rupees in exchange for the securities acquired.

7. Any further information that holders of the vested securities may require may be obtained from the Bombay or Calcutta office of the Reserve Bank.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Governor,
Reserve Bank of India.
Calcutta 8th Feb., 1941.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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On Sunday, the 16th February at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at our rooms 122, Apollo Street, Fort, of well-made and Wimbridge drawing room furniture, chairs ottoman, writing tables, chiffoniers, Marble Statuary, old Chinese furniture and very rare European, Japanese and Chinese bronzes and old China, curios, etc.

Property of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Bart. On view from the 13th.

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Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SIR NOWROJI VAKIL ST. ON SLEATER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tayebji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Premji Gokuldas Harulai and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ranchoredas Jamnadas the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 12th February, 1941 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned.

All that piece of land with dwelling house on it, admeasuring about 535 sq. yds. and situate at Sleater Rd., bearing Cadastral Survey No. 22 Tardeo Division, and Municipal "D" Ward No. 3688 (12D) St. No. 21CC revised No. 4-6, and bounded on the East by Sir Nowroji Vakil St., on the West by property of Jehangir Ratanji Dubash known as "Willie Mansion" and on the North by a private passage.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Solicitors or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RLY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 26th February, 1941, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the above place unclaimed goods including bags of Rice, Wheat, Bajree, Jawari, Moog, Orid, Gram, Chuni, Hirda, Bhusa, Dall, Linseed, Cottonseed, G. N. Seeds, Hemp seeds, Tilli, Dhana, Earth, Sugar, Cotton, C. Drug, Bundles of Gunnies, Carpet, M. R. Tyres, Slates, Iron bars, Nails, H. H. Effects, P. Luggage, Baskets of G. Bangles, Glassware, Tins of Oil, Ghee, Muramba, Empty Tins, E. I. Drums, E. I. Casks, E. I. Barrels, E. W. Casks, Iron hoops, Rope and Tarpaulin pieces, Cases of Shoes, Champals, Soap, Tea, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Iron machinery, Glassware, Brassware, Batteries, Electrical goods, Cycle goods, Oilman stores, Arhar, Toor, Rapeseed, B. Nuts, Kurma, Fireclay, Poha, Goat Skins, Bidi leaves, Hides, Leather, Reed Chairs, Locks, Footrules, Calendars, etc., etc.

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RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS
EXCELSIOR
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Polish Employment Exchange Opened

Minister Of Labour On Sufferings Of Polish People

"The creation of this international labour force on terms of equality will have very big influence in the greater conception of unity when peace comes to be made. As others have failed to break you, so gangsters who now dominate your country cannot succeed" thus said Mr. Bevin, the Minister of Labour and National Service opening the Polish Employment Exchange in London.

Polish employment exchange opened in London on Wednesday. Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service, opening the institution referred to it as "a symbol of united effort" of Great Britain and Poland and "indication that every ounce of effort that the two peoples possess will be utilised until victory is achieved." "We are proud" said Mr. Bevin, "of exploits and courage of your Army, Navy and Air Force and mercantile marine and we know that though the enemy has taken your territory and imposed his will upon it, he has not conquered Poland and the Polish people. No race in the world has suffered more than you from attempts at domination by others and no race in the world has preserved its spirit in spite of these attacks as you have done. We watched with sympathy and with pride the way you defended your country.

We know in those short weeks that it was not courage that you were lacking, it was means of defence, and that if you had those means the story of the course of this war might have been entirely different. The defence of Warsaw will represent epic story in history. Just as we are proud of your heroic stand and marvellous courage of your forces so today we welcome you into industrial ranks and into field of production your scientists, engineers, skilled labour and sailors knowing only too well that they will with equal zest make their contribution to production so as to add to the common pool equipment for our common forces who are engaged in united task of ridding the world of the pest of aggression.

The creation of this international labour force on terms of equality will have very big influence in the greater conception of unity when peace comes to be made.

U.S.A. AWAKENED

Something else is happening too. The people of the United States are awakened. Their wealth, skilled labour and capacity is rapidly being brought into common pool for the common cause. And while you may in the industrial field in Britain be small in numbers are but spearhead of a large army of your fellow countrymen engaged in great productive enterprises of America and who will with the spirit of Poland within them, with love of liberty coursing in their veins contribute to the maximum to help you and us in freeing your country again from the dictatorship of aggressors. As others have failed to break you, so gangsters who now dominate your country cannot succeed.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION

Replying General Sikorski declared: "The deciding factor in establishing the foundations of peace would fall to the world of labour. Poland in future cannot limit herself to the boundaries of 1939. She will have to start on the road of close co-operation with her neighbours to organise a bloc sufficiently strong to resist any repetition of the recent catastrophy. It is difficult to foresee on what foundations future Europe will be rebuilt but no doubt new ideas will be born out of this war. It may even become necessary to modify our views on the sovereignty of States. War has shown that many nations are not sufficiently strong to defend their sovereignty single handed. As a great believer in dynamic strength and creative power British Democracy will, no doubt, free Europe from the nightmare of Hitler's new order."

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New Uses In Factory For Farm Surplus: Ford Research Goal

Henry Ford's staff of research men have redoubled their efforts to find new factory uses for farm products now that markets abroad have shrunken to a fraction of their former size or, in some cases, disappeared altogether.

The motor manufacturer is personally directing a long-range programme which he hopes will help insulate domestic farm economy against the effects of disturbances abroad. Some important advances already have been made and others, he disclosed recently, are in sight.

Wider home markets for familiar products and wholly new markets for farm materials now discarded both figure in the research programme. The experiments, first begun in 1930, found Ford chemists working with everything from sunflowers to cabbage. Wheat, carrots, onions, cornstalks and many other materials were tested, but the most important phase of the work has dealt with soybeans.

While oil from the soybean and the meal left after the oil is extracted are both used in huge quantities daily in the Ford Rouge plant, Mr. Ford's interest is centred on the new work going forward in one of his experimental laboratories. These soybeans are being converted, entirely on an experimental basis, into cloth. This work has progressed far enough that a suit of clothes and a necktie, both of soybean cloth, are now among Mr. Ford's most cherished possessions.

Another important project, also still in the experimental stage, is a plastic automobile body.

"Before long I'm going to show you a body on which only the door locks and hinges are metal," Mr. Ford says: "It will reduce the weight of the car, marking one of the biggest steps we've yet been able to take in the effort to cut down the car weight."

"The plastic body will mean greater petrol and tyre mileage—and easier handling."

Indicative of Mr. Ford's confidence in the expansion in the factory use of farm materials is the new soybean processing plant just completed. It brings the plant's capacity to 2,600 bushes a day. This unit supplements two smaller soybean extraction plants operated as "village industries" at Saline and Milan, Michigan. The three units have a combined daily output of approximately 5,400 gallons of oil and 259,200 pounds of soybean meal. Storage space for 80,000 bushels of unprocessed soybean is provided in the new plant.

While most of Mr. Ford's experiments to establish a closer union between agriculture and industry have been carried on "behind the scenes" and are comparatively unknown to the general public, operations of the new plant will be in plain sight. A generous use of glass permits easy inspection of the entire soybean processing.

"MALADY OF LOW SALARIES"

Enquiry Committee's Findings

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

The findings of the Bribery and Corruption Enquiry Committee appointed last year are now published with a record of allegations of bribery made to the Committee in several departments of the Government and attributes the malady in part to low salaries. After recommending the changes in the salary scales in the light of its enquiry, the Committee suggests that scales of pay should also be taken into consideration according to deferences in standards of living in different districts.

The main recommendations of the Committee include that all officers should report their gambling, winnings and losings above certain figure and annual confidential report on each officer should give certain facts about the way of life. Government must impress on the officers that it is their duty to neglect no opportunity of detecting and punishing of the taking of bribes and no penalty short of dismissal will meet the case.

The report points out "we no doubt fear that prosecutions deter many bribe-givers who would otherwise come forward with information against corrupt officers. Decorations and erection of pandals for the reception of an officer must be absolutely forbidden unless they are paid for from public funds.

The committee observes, "corruption is a deficiency disease, due to want of public spirit among the public and servants and will fade off if Burma has a healthy and vigorous national life."—A. P.

"FLAGRANT DISOBEDIENCE OF LAW"

Burma Judge Finds Speaker Guilty

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

That the Speaker "was guilty of deliberate and flagrant disobedience of the law" was one of the findings of Mr. Justice Dunkley in the case brought by U Aye, Home Minister, against the Speaker for a declaration that the Minister was, and still is, a member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Justice Dunkley recalled a judgment of the High Court in a similar case brought against the Speaker, and observed that "laws are made by the British Parliament and local legislature and are interpreted by this Court from the law of the land which every inhabitant is bound to obey, so far as it affects him" and added: "My learned brother's interpretation of the law was and is still binding on the defendant, who nevertheless once decided the very matter which he knew that he was prohibited by law from deciding." The case which is the third suit of this nature before the High Court is the outcome of some members of the House of Representatives having accepted commissions in the army. —A. P.

Indian Ships And Red Sea Voyages

NEW DELHI,

A Press "Communique" says:—On September 19, 1940, the Government of India issued a notification restricting the movements of Indian registered ships to their existing trades so as to ensure that such ships would not be sent on voyages to ports other than those with which they ordinarily traded. Some doubt has, however, been expressed in certain quarters whether the notification actually so restricts the movements of these ships on the Indian register which used to trade between the ports in India and on the Red Sea.

"The original notification was designed to cover all Indian registered ships, including those which used to trade between the ports in India and on the Red Sea, and an amendment is being issued which will clarify Government's intention in this connection".—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.—As directed by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the Provincial Mahasabha has set up a Council of Action for the Province of Bengal.

The following members have volunteers to serve on the Council:—Dr. Syama Prosad Mookerjee, Workin President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. N. C Chatterjee, Mr. Asutosh Lahiry, Mr. Narendra Nath Das, Mr. Manindranath Mitter and Mr. Monuj Chandra Sarbadhikary.—A. P.

CALCUTTA.—Sir Alexander Roger, Chairman of the Ministry of Supply Mission, and party arrived here on Saturday night.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. Preet ke geet. 5-30 G. L. Gune. 5-40 Bhimpalasi on the Cornet. 5-45 Kamleshwaribai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 6-35 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Books I have been reading. 8 Natak Sabha. 2. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Maqsood Anwar. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Kamleshwaribai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni 10-5 Jigar Ki Ghazlen. 10-25 Kamleshwaribai. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Bal Gandharv. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Yoga on the air. 8-32 Punjabi geets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Gururao Deshpande. 9-10 Shankerrao and Gopalrao. 8-20 Duets from the movies. 9-30 Saraswati Mane. 9-50 P. N. Hombal. 12-30 p.m. Sacred songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 String music. 1-10 Geet, Garba and Duet. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-38 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Taradevi Molahallikar. 5-20 Nautch Dhun. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A. R. Oza. 5-45 P. N. Hombal. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Saraswati Mane. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Anjani. 7-15 A. R. Oza. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Mixed Melodies. 7-45 Kannada Geet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Variety.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Ram Dur Sham." 8-15 Instrumental music. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Gururao Deshpande. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Krishna Fulambrikar. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kharadker. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 S. G. Chapekar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Tulsidasji Bhajan. 8-5 P. N. Hombal. 8-15 Song in Kafi. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Gururao Deshpande. 9-30 George Lester. 9-45 London Piano Accordeon Band. 10 Ruth Saolman and her trio. 10-30 Air Trio.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Benoy Kumar Adhikari. 5-20 Dhiresh Dutt Gupta. 5-30 Abha Gupta. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Dhiresh Dutt Gupta. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Kajjanbai. 7-45 Wonders of modern chemistry, 3. 8 Chabi. 8-20 Kusum Goswami 8-40 Announcements in Bengali 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Bertram Magnoni. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Paul Strauss and his masters of rhythm.

Hyderabad Programme

(411m., 730 Kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-45 p.m. For children. Conversation. 7-45 Ajkal (Review of Topical Events) —Mr. Q. M. A. Gaffar. 8 News in Urdu. 8-20 News in English.

B. B. C. Programme

15-30 News. 15-45 Questions of hour by V. Bartlett. 17-00 Students songs. 17-30 News from home: By H. Marshall. 17-45 Variety; Al Gang. 19-00 Fragments from York. On GSD, DSV, GSH and GST: Burmese Newsletter on GSF. 19-30 Light music: Hind. Prog. on GSG and GSF. 20-00 Ascent of F 8-Play by Whauden and Christopher Isherwood; 20.00 on GRU and GSD Wa Speak To India. 20-30 Talk; Matters of Moment. 20-45 Variety; Good Old Timers. 21-30 News. 21-45 Questions of hour by V. Bartlett.

ELLA MAILLART IN S.B.—The other one is by the well-known traveller Miss Ella Maillart who, in a lesson of Georgraphy, will reveal geographical conditions as she found them in her tour of Afghanistan. These two talks will be broadcast on Monday and Tuesday respectively.

IMPORTANCE OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Marathi Section will give its third talk in the "Britain in War Time" series on Tuesday with a description of the working of the British Post Office during the war. It must be kept in mind what an enormous part the Post Office is playing these days. In Hindustani the talk on the History of Mohorum, followed by elegiac recitations, will continue on Sunday.

PONTIFF OF DAWOODI BOHRAS TO BROADCAST

COLOMBO, Feb. 9.

H. H. Sardar Saiyedna Taher Saif-ud-Din Saheb, first class Sardar of Deccan, Pontiff of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, will broadcast a talk on February 13th from Laksmagiri, the residence of Adamjee Lukmanjee, His Holiness' host in Colombo.—A. P.

MORE CLOTHING FACTORIES

Plans For Agra, Sialkot And Secunderabad

Clothing factories are being established in the Punjab, United Provinces and Hyderabad (Deccan) to meet war demands. It has been decided to open an ordnance clothing factory at Sialkot, a clothing contract organisation at Agra and another such organisation at Secunderabad.

Negotiations are in progress for securing suitable buildings in Sialkot. Certain State buildings will be placed at the disposal of the Government of India both at Agra and Secunderabad for the use of these factories.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

	Season to date	Corresponding This week	Season 1939-40	Week 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters),	8,413	218	10,925	240
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding Linters)	5,536	228	5,380	147
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	701	29	4,477	268
Of Which to Japan ..	61	1	634	41
Of which to China	22	1	292	30
Of which to Great Britain ..	334	11	1,452	77
Of which to Russia	139	—	—	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3,473	—	2,988
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns ..	—	3,226	—	2,951
World's Visible Supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American cotton, ..	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding Linters) ..	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ..	2,756	62	5,990	175

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated Stocks .. 15,000 bales.

—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

March	10.37
May	10.35
July	10.23
Middling Spot	10.92

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Feb. 8.
To-day's Closing

March	10.40
May	10.37
July	10.26
Spot	10.15

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, Feb. 8.

T.T. London on:—

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

LARGER SHIPMENTS OF RAW COTTON TO CHINA

Larger Exports Of Gunny Bags And Cloth

Larger shipments of raw cotton were made from India to China in 1939-40. About 122,000 tons of raw cotton valued at Rs. 6,68 lakhs were shipped as compared with 34,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,71 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments of both gunny bags (Rs. 18 lakhs) and cloth (Rs. five lakhs) also improved.

The value of imports from China advanced from Rs. 1,73 lakhs to Rs. 2,61 lakhs and the exports to China from 2,50 lakhs to Rs. 8,51 lakhs.

The improvement under imports was principally due to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods and twist and yarn which amounted to 20 million yards and 10.8 million lbs. respectively. Imports of raw silk rose by Rs. 10 lakhs and those of silk piecegoods by Rs. two lakhs. Imports of tea also showed an improvement.

FAIRLY WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

POONA, Feb. 9.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in West United Provinces, local and North-West Frontier Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Central India and North Hyderabad. A few falls are also reported from East United Provinces, West Central India and South-East Madras.

Temperatures were above normal in tract from Gujarat to the United Provinces and Bihar.

Forecast (until the 10th evening):—A few thundershowers will occur in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central Provinces and South-East Madras.

Temperatures may fall in Gujarat and Central India.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-2-1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.0.2 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees (0.1 below normal.)

Minimum tsmperature during 24 hours 69.4 degrees (2.9 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10.) 0

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,410 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 00 h 25 m (I. S. T.), on Sunday, the 9th February, 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-2-1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 oF., a mercury barometer without index error at level would actually read. 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid. 30.0 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ORISSA HINDU ENDOWMENTS ACT AMENDED

CUTTACK, Feb. 9

The Government of Orissa have published an act passed by the Governor of Orissa making certain amendments to the Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act, which was passed during the time of the Congress Ministry. The amending Act does not in any way affect the general policy regarding control over religious endowments.

Under the amended act the parties are given the right to contest in a court of appeal cases of dispute instad of appealing to the Government.

ASSESSING AUTHORITY

Another change made is that the Commissioner will be the final authority instead of the Revenue Officers of the Government in assessing the rate of contribution by the "Maths".

Another important provision made is that the rules for the governance of the Maths should only be made after previous publication, instead of their being placed before the Assembly.—A. P.

New Surgeon-General Of Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Maj.-Gen. N. M. Wilson, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras (who is to retire shortly) will hand over charge on February 21 to Col. Hugh Stott, Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Bihar. Col. Hugh Stott will arrive in Madras on February 16.—A. P.

Primary Schools In Iran

TEHERAN, Feb. 9.

The Ministry of Education is constructing in Teheran six primary schools for boys and five primary and one secondary school for girls, all under modern hygienic conditions with central heating.—Reuter.

Shirol Village Burned To Ashes

Mr. B. B. Bhagwat, President, Foundation for Rural Benefit, Khardi, Thana District, writes:—

On 3rd February at about 3 o'clock in the morning, the village of Shirol, in Thana District, in the interior jungle area, was burned out by a fire which started in one of the houses. The real cause of it is unknown.

Most of the people in this village are of the backward classes such as Harijans, Thakurs, etc. They had just harvested their small crops and stored them in the huts. The cattle were also housed in the huts. The people were asleep, when all of a sudden the fire broke out and enveloped the whole of the Harijan locality and part of the Thakur and Mohammedan localities. Fortunately, no human beings lost their lives in the fire; however, some cattle, all the grain, cash money, clothing, cooking utensils, and personal belongings were burned with the huts.

Upon hearing of the disaster, I and my co-workers went to the village of Shirol to render such immediate help as we could. We took some rice, clothing and medicine with us, and upon seeing the pitiful condition of these villagers, we bought more grain and other necessities and distributed them among the sufferers to temporarily relieve them. However, the need is far beyond our ability to cope with the situation, as hundreds of people are in distress in the village, so we are appealing to the charitable-minded public to render immediate aid in the way of funds, grain, clothing, cooking utensils, etc., to the sufferers. Please send all aid for this purpose to:

B. B. BHAGWAT.
President, Foundation for Rural Benefit, KHARDI, District Thana.
or
D. S. MODAK, M.A., LL.B.,
Collector of Thana,
THANA.

Final Estimate Of Bihar Sugarcane Crop

PATNA, Feb. 7.

The gross out-turn of sugarcane during the present season is estimated at 5,165,000 tons according to the final forecast for the sugarcane crop of Bihar, 1940.

The outturn last year was 4,602,600 tons. The area planted with sugarcane this year is estimated at 5,08,200 acres as against 4,41,200 acres last year.

The general condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good throughout the province. The prospects have slightly deteriorated in five districts since October last, when the second forecast was issued.—A. P.

A. R. P. WORK IN INDIA

Handbook Issued By Govt.

The Home Department of the Government of India have issued a handbook, the first of a series on A.R.P. in India, giving a broad outline of the principles which may be followed in regard to A.R.P. throughout India.

The object of air attack is to dislocate the war effort of a nation. To attain this, an enemy will deliberately attack targets of military importance and may also indulge in indiscriminate bombing of the civil population. The primary responsibility for active defence to resist an enemy lies with the Defence Services, but it is essential to have available a nation-wide organisation to minimise the effects of air raids which may penetrate the active defences. Hence the necessity for Air Raid Precautions.

The most effective weapon used by modern air forces is the high explosive bomb which may weigh from 25 to 3,000 lbs. Damage is mainly caused by the blast of the explosion and by the fragmentation of the shell of the bomb.

The small incendiary bomb will normally pierce the ordinary type of roof and ignite the top storey. It is, therefore, essential to clear all upper floors of inflammable material. But reinforced concrete six inches thick will resist incendiary bombs of 2 lbs. weight.

The control centre is the nerve centre of the local A.R.P. organisation. It will receive reports of air damage from wardens and police will issue the necessary directions to the various services, so that they can be despatched to the scene of the occurrence. All messages that come in either by hand or telephone will be recorded and the position of all air raid damage shown on a large area map by the insertion of differently coloured flags.

The primary responsibility for resisting the enemy's efforts lies with the active Defence Services. In order to ensure close co-operation between those services and the A.R.P. organisation, it is imperative that where cities and cantonments are adjacent to each other, the service Passive Air Defence and Civil Air Raid Precautions schemes should be co-ordinated with particular reference to the warning system and lighting restrictions. Local military and naval authorities will be glad to render assistance in the carrying of practices and observations of their effectiveness.

Drastic lighting restrictions are an important feature of the precautionary measures to be taken as a form of security against air attack. The aim is to secure that, as far as practicable, hostile aircraft passing over the country at night would see no lights which might serve to guide them to a particular objective or assist them to determine their position. The restrictions therefore impose as a permanent condition general darkening in the cities classed as vulnerable and there is an obligation on those controlling lights, i.e., the police and air raid wardens, to observe and enforce the restrictions.

From the outbreak of the war all illuminated advertisements will be prohibited in vulnerable areas and all external lights will have to be shaded or extinguished according to local rules. In the case of internal lights complete invisibility from outside can be secured by the darkening of windows, skylights or glazed doors. This can be done by fitting of blinds, covering the whole window with opaque paint, loosely fitted shutters of ply wood in windows and automatic steel shuttering. In factories, it may be practicable to carry on work with lamps of lower power or so shaded as to throw light on the machine or bench.

The handbook also deals with air raid wardens, fire fighting and medical arrangements, rescue parties, maintenance of vital services, anti-gas protection and decontamination and training of A.R.P. personnel.

APPEALS REJECTED

AJMER, Feb. 8.

The Additional District Sessions Judge, Ajmer Merwara, rejected the appeals of Krishnagopal Garg and Balkrishna Garg, against the decision of the Lower Court, sentencing both to four months' rigorous imprisonment for disobedience of orders, under Sec. 144, regarding the removal of national flag from the Khadi Exhibition.—A. P.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Feb 8

Opening stock exchange prices:—
General Motors dol 44
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 24 3/4
U S Steel Common dol 63 3/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted.

AHICHCHATRA—CITY OF 3rd CENTURY B.C.

Archaeological Discoveries In U. P.

Important discoveries which might help in filling up the gaps in India's ancient history are expected to be made at Ramnagar in the Bareilly District of the United Provinces. The site has been identified as the city of Ahichchatra, the capital of ancient Panchala, which corresponds roughly to the modern Rohilkhand Division. The city is on an elevated triangular tableland of rolling mounds, covered with thick layers of bricks and potsherds, surrounded by a broad brick wall, rising in places to nearly 50 feet above the low plain outside. The wall shows bastions and angles at various points and is nearly three-and-a-half miles in circuit. The bricks used in the wall are unusually large, being 21 to 24 inches long, indicating an early age, from 100—300 B. C.

Except for a rapid survey, nearly 70 years ago, by General Sir Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of Archaeology, the site at Ramnagar has received no attention from the Archaeological Department. The present discovery ensued from a recently undertaken survey of promising ancient sites in the western United Provinces and systematic excavation is in progress under the direct supervision of the Director General of Archaeology.

A RELIC OF THE GUPTA EMPIRE.

Two high mounds, 30 to 50 feet high, stand inside the city and seem to be the remains of terraced temples, but there is nothing in the configuration of the mounds to distinguish different parts of the ancient city. A broad partition wall appears to run from north to south dividing the city into two unequal parts, the eastern one being smaller than the western. Excavations are in progress in the western part, over an area of about 350 feet each way, where several houses, lanes and streets have been brought to light.

The temples and houses of the city that has been exposed so far appear to belong to the epoch of the Gupta Empire—400—500 A. D —and there is little doubt that the ancient capital was evacuated sometime about the Hun invasions of the fifth century A. D. The city must have been in existence for nearly a thousand years before desertion.

As excavation proceeds layer by layer earlier occupations will reveal themselves. It is also proposed to dig trial trenches in an isolated mound in the eastern part of the city. This area, it is believed, was abandoned at an earlier period, sometime in the early centuries of A. D. and earlier settlements may be expected to be found near the surface there than in the western area.

HISTORICAL RESULTS FROM SYSTEMATIC STUDY.

Systematic work demands that the findspot of every object should be accurately recorded, both as regards position and depth and this is being done with regard to all antiquities that are found, even in the case of commonest objects like pottery. The entire area of the city has been marked out into squares of 500 feet each. The area under excavation is divided into 100-feet grids, subdivided into ten-feet squares, bearing an identification mark.

The pottery finds are neatly arranged in a pottery yard where each ten-feet square is marked on the ground by a corresponding tiny square and the pottery found in each square and in each successive level carefully distinguished and studied. This system of classification is being adopted for the first time in India and is expected to yield important archaeological results. The system will prove a basis for studying the sequence of pottery, as has been done with conspicuous success in Egypt and other ancient countries.

Already the material for a corpus of pottery collected by the Archaeological Survey from about 200 sites in western U. P. and eastern Punjab is being studied at Delhi and the pottery found in regular exacavations during the last few years by the Archaeological Department will form the pivot of future studies.

Besides yielding important historical results, the excavations at Ramnagar form the first training camp for junior officers of the Archaeological Survey and scholars and apprentices both of the Government of India and from the Indian States. The work at Ramnagar and Rajghat near Benares will prove a good training for young archaeologists in the up-to-date methods of field archaeology.

Delhi Juma Masjid Committee

(From A Correspondent.)

The other day Shams-ul-Ulema Maulavi Saiyed Ahmad Sahib, the Imam of the Juma Masjid of Delhi, happened to be in Bombay. Taking advantage of his presence I sought an interview with him and exchanged views with him regarding the agitation that is at present going on against him in particular and against the Juma Masjid Committee, in general. The following is a gist of the talk I had with him:—

Q. Is it a fact that you, as the Imam of the mosque, draw a salary of Rs. 300 per month set of which you pay only a small amount to your son who actually conducts the prayers and keep the balance with you?

A. It is nothing but a concocted story. My son who conducts the prayers, gets a sum of Rs. 100 only per month while my grandson who occasionally conducts the prayers gets an allowance of Rs. 30 per month.

Q. Is it a fact that the accounts of the Juma Masjid have not been printed and published for the last 40 years?

A. No, this is not a fact. The accounts of the mosque have not been published for the last 5 or 6 years.

Q. Do you not think it is improper?

A. It is, but I alone am not responsible for it. The whole committee is answerable. But steps are being taken to publish the accounts at an early date.

Q. Do you not think that the present system of nomination and life membership is against the democratic principles of Islam?

A. I am myself against it, and I am even prepared to help those who may come forward to democratise it. In my opinion a member of the committee should be elected at the most for a period of not more than three years. But no party comes forward to take up the matter in hand.

Q. The general compaint is that the steps of the mosque have been occupied by persons who indulge in trades which a source of nuisance for those who come to pray in the mosque. Is it true?

A. It exists to a certain extent only. This is a thing which can be remedied easily.

Q. One of the points underlying the present agitation is that the mosque and its properties should not be in the hands of the title-holders. How far do you agree with it?

A. I don't find any objection if elected persons are appointed to form the committee.

Q. What is the amount which is spent every month on the education of the Muslims?

A. The amount is about a thousand rupees in all, but only a small portion of it goes towards helping those who are receiving English education.

Q. Do you not think that the amount is ridiculously small in view of the huge income derived from the mosque properties?

A. It is, but the new committee can allot more.

We then discussed the other grievances of the Delhi public regarding the Juma Masjid Committee and the Imam averred that the present agitation was not based on sincerity and in this connection paid a glowing tribute to the sincerity of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali who had started a powerful agitation some 25 years ago for erecting "shamianas" during the months of summer for the faithful.

I, however, found the Imam very accommodating on every question that I put to him.

Bombay Municipal Building Bye-Laws

Over a year ago we had occasion to briefly review in this Journal some of the aspects of the draft of the proposed revision of Bombay's Municipal Building Bye-laws. Since then, as a result of consultation and discussion between the Municipal authorities and the architects and engineers of Bombay, additions and alterations have been made on the basis of such discussion and the draft in its revised form will, we hear, be placed in due course before the Corporation. Regulations, however, as to R.C.C. and Structural Steel construction were then not covered in the draft, with the intention that these should be discussed separately. We now hear that the Municipal authorities have recently appointed a special Committee consisting of representatives of architects, engineers and firms dealing in structural steel for the purpose of formulating a code, probably on some such basis as that of the L.C.C. We are glad to note that Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, the President of the Indian Institute of Architects, is on this Committee.

It is indeed more than high time that the Municipality of the 'Urbs Prima in Indis' kept in step with the modes of standard building technique throughout the world. In their present form the old bye-laws are as antiquated, if not more so, in their proper provision for structural work, than those sections covering the field of civic amenities and planning. This is evident when we realise that provisions in the bye-laws as used at present include only buildings of the 'solid masonry wall type or of timber framework with masonry filling. This stresses all the more what we have already said in our note on "Tradition" that we cannot afford to be out of gear with the march of time and think in terms of the past when we should be living in the present. It is, however, encouraging that the matter has now been taken in hand and we hope that the final draft of the bye-laws, in all its aspects, will meet with little serious opposition and be passed without undue delay.—"Journal of Indian Institute of Architects."

GAUHATI (Assam), Feb. 9.

The All Assam Olympic Games will be held at Imphal, the capital of Manipur State, says a report received here from Jorhat.—A. P.

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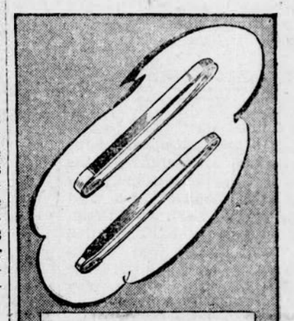

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Madras Narrowly Win

UNITED PROVINCES FAIL BY TWENTY FIVE RUNS

MADRAS, February 9.

There was an exciting finish in the Ranji Trophy Tournament semi-final between Madras and the United Provinces to-day, the latter failing to get the required 175 runs for a win by 25.

About four thousand watched the start of the third and last day's play.

Naller and Law resumed the Madras second innings to the bowling of Alexander and Murthi but with the addition of only one run to the overnight total, Naller skied a ball from Alexander into the hands of Aftab Ahmed at short square leg (85—4—55). Gopalan who came next sent Murthi to the extra-cover boundary with a crashing shot. But soon after, at 96, Gopalan was held l.b.w. to Alexander (96—5—6). Law soon followed Gopalan back to the pavilion being caught, by Phansalkar off Alexander at short square leg. The Madras wicket-keeper during a stay of more than two hours at the wicket, had kept his end up undeterred by the series of disasters which had overtaken his side. (99—6—17).

Contrary to expectations, Ram Singh, who it was thought, would be unable to play any further in the match owing to his injured thumb, now came out. Parthasarathi greeted him by sending up the century of the innings by deflecting Murthi to leg, the hundred having taken 130 minutes.

In Murthi's next over, Parthasarathi livened up the game by clouting the ball to square leg, for a magnificent six. But, his innings was short lived, Aftab Ahmed enticing him to lift the ball into the safe hands of Garudachar at mid-on. (108—7—9).

ALEXANDER GETS SIX WICKETS

Aftab Ahmed gave place to Firsat Hussain and Alexander came on for Saludin. Alexander got his sixth wicket of the innings by holding Ram Singh off his own bowling. (136—8—9). Venkatesan who was joined by Krishna Rao pulled Murthi to the ropes but in the next over, he was bowled by Alexander while trying to play forward. (145—9—21).

Rangachari partnered Krishna Rao for the last wicket. at 158, trying for a second run, Krishna Rao was run out and the Madras second innings came to a close at 1-5 p. m. Alexander claimed seven wickets at a cost of 20 runs.

U. P. BAT AGAIN

After lunch Alexander and Murthi opened the United Provinces second innings to the bowling of Gopalan and Rangachari. The visitors had to make 175 for a win. Both the bowlers were getting a lot of pace out of the pitch and at 13 Rangachari completely beat Murthi. (131—1—4). Palia, came in and Gopalan made a gallant attempt to catch him at first slip off Rangachari but he failed to take a hot catch. Alexander also got a life, being missed in the slips by Parthasarathi off Rangachari. Madras, however, made amends when an extra fast one from Rangachari, beating Palia's bat uprooted his off stump. (23—2—3). Garudachar registered the first four of the innings with a fine late cut off Rangachari. Off a very hard drive to mid-on, Garudachar was dropped by Gopalan, Venkatesan being the bowler to suffer. The U. P. third wicket fell at 48 when Alexander stepped in front of a straight one from Venkatesan and was given out l.b.w. (48—3—14).

TWO MORE CHEAP WICKETS

In the next over the visitors lost two more of their best batsmen. Garudachar was brilliantly caught by Rangachari at silly mid-off off Krishna Rao, and the same bowler with his next delivery drew out Saludin and Law did the rest. (52—4—0).

United Provinces lost yet another wicket their sixth, fourteen runs later, Venkatesan clean bowling Maqbul Alam with a googly (66—6—6). Aftab Ahmed now joined Firsat Hussain, but the latter did not stay long. Another googly from Venketasan beating him. (73—7—5). Venkatesan's analysis at this stage read

O.	M.	R.	W.
7.5	4	7	3.

Phansalkar and Aftab Ahmed were now associated. At 87 Venkatesan was taken off in favour of Rangachari and the change proved successful, the first ball of Rangachari's third over spread-eagling Phansalkar's stumps. (93—8—9).

Khawaja came in and shortly after Aftab Ahmed, and then sent up the 100 of the innings with a single to mid-off, the century having taken 116 runs. Both batsmen now hit out and when tea was taken the score was 113 for eight wickets.

MADRAS TRIUMPH

Aftab Anmed and Khawaja continued the United Provinces second innings after tea. The latter deftly turned Krishna Rao to the fine leg boundary. The score gradually mounted up and pulling Venkatesan to the ropes with a stinging shot Khawaja sent up 130 on the board. Parthasarathi displaced Krishna Rao at the pavilion end and his third ball dislodged Aftab Ahmed's middle stump. (131—9—25). Hamid was the last man in and after some excitement during which both batsmen were nearly run out twice, Parthasarathi in his third over clean bowled Hamid. (149—10—10). Madras thus won by the narrow margin of 25 runs.

Scores:

MADRAS (1st Innings)	**271**
UNITED PROVINCES (1st innings)	**255**

MADRAS (2nd Innings)

C. P. Johnstone, b Saludin..	1
V. N. Madhava Rao, b Alexander	5
J. A. G. C. Law, c Phansalkar, b Alexander	17
B. S. Bhadradri, c Firasat Hussain, b Alexander	1
R. Nailer, c Aftab Ahmed, b Alexander	55
M. J. Gopalan, l.b.w., b Alexander	6
G. Parthasarathi, c Garudachar, b Aftab Ahmed	9
A. G. Ramsingn, c and b Alexander	9
N. J. Venkatesan, b Alemander	21
B. S. Krishna Rao, run out ..	8
C. R. Rangachari, not out	7
Extras	19
Total	158

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 2, 2 for 12, 3 for 15, 4 for 85, 5 for 96, 6 for 99, 7 for 109, 8 for 136, 9 for 145, 10 for 158.

BOWLING:—Alexander 7 for 29, Saladin one for 25, Aftab Ahmed one for 35, Firsat Hussain nil for 15, Murthi nil for 27. Garudachar nil for eight.

UNITED PROVINCES (Second Innings)

E. Alexander, l.b.w., b Venkatesan	14
A. N. Murthi, b Rangachari ..	4
P. E. Palia, b Rangachari	8
B. K. Garudachar, c Rangachari, b Krishna Rao	20
Magbul Alam, b Venkatesan ..	6
Masud Saladin, st. Law, b Krishna Rao	0
Firsat Hussain, b Venkatesan	5
Aftab Ahmed, b Parthasarathi	25
J. P. Phansalkar, b Rangachari	9
S. Khawaja, not out	30
A. Hamid, b Parthasarathi ..	10
Extras	18
Total	149

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 13, 2 for 23, 3 for 48, 4 for 52, 5 for 52, 6 for 66, 7 for 73, 8 for 93, 9 for 131, 10 for 149.

BOWLING:—Gopalan nil for 11, Rangachari three for 31, Krishnarao two for 52, Venkatesan three for 23, Johnstone nil for two, Parathasarathi two for 13.

Churchill's Broadcast

(Continued from page 1)

they do not wear scarlet coats; they are just ordinary English, Scottish and Welsh folk; men women and children standing steadfastly together but their spirit is the same, their glory is the same and in the end their victory will be greater than the famous Waterloo.—.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8 55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chhoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	06-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	13-10

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	6-45	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 16	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat) (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

PARSI GYMKHANA SPORTS

Number Of Meet Records Lowered

The Parsee Gymkhana's seventh annual Athletic meet was voted a general success and a very pleasant afternoon was spent at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday.

The performances showed a general all-round improvement of prowess among the Parsee Athletes which must be very gratifying to the Gymkhana authorities, who, through this annual sports meeting, hope to promote the standard of performance among the Parsee Athletes. No less than seven Meet Records were lowered.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt., presided at the meting. Lady Jeejeebhoy presented the prizes at the conclusion of the sports.

One thing alone received adverse comment, and that was, that more Parsees could have been present to see the youth of the community in healthy competition.

RESULTS:—

800 METRES RUN:—P. S. Jhabvala 1; S. S. Deboo 2. Time: 2 mins. 18.6 secs.

800 METRES RUN (BOYS) OPEN:—H. De Souza 1; J. Monteiro 2. Time: 2mins. 8.4 secs.

200 METRES HURDLES:—D. H. Kapadia 1; J. S. Pithawalla 2. Time: 28.8 secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (OPEN):—A. Fernandes 1; S. Miskeith 2. Height —5 feet 3-1/4 inches.

PUTTING THE SHOT:—R. M. Masani 1. Distance:—30 feet 3/4 inches.

100 METRES RUN:—R. D. Mody 1; J. S. Pithawalla 2; H. D. Irani 3. Time: 11.2 seconds.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP:—M. M. Khandhadia 1. Distance:—19 feet 5-3/4 inches

100 METRES RUN (BOYS—OPEN):—Mohamed Hussain 1; M. N. Correa 2; G. De Souza 3. Time: 11.6 seconds.

THROWING THE DISCUS: B. Ghandhy 1. Distance: 80 feet, 4-3/4 inches.

1,500 METRES CYCLE RACE (BOYS—OPEN):—R. J. Mullafiroze 1; Jaffar Yusuf 2; B. B. Jasawala 3. Time: 3 mins. 1.4 secs.

200 METRES RUN:—R. D. Mody 1, J. S. Pithawalla 2; B. H. Reporter 3. Time: 23.2 secs.

1,500 METRES CYCLE RACE FOR WOMEN:—Miss M. J. Rabadi 1; Miss R. K. Engineer 2. Time: 4 mins. 6 secs.

THROWING THE JAVELIN:—B. Ghandhy 1; R. M. Masani 2. Distance: 106 feet, 7 inches

400 METRES RUN:—R. D. Mody 1; F. K. Patel 2. Time: 58.2 secs.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RACE OPEN:—A. R. Havewala 1; R. J. Mistry 2, Shankar Bhawoo 3. Time: 5 mins. 37.4 secs.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP (OPEN):—S. Miskeith 1; M. N. Correa 2. Distance 41 feet, 2 inches.

MUSICAL CHAIRS (LADIES):—Miss Dinoo Dhamkhanawala 1; Miss Piroja Irani.

1,500 METRES RUN:—J. H. Unvala 1; S. S. Deboo 2; P. S. Jhabvala 3. Time: 4 mins. 57.2 seconds.

400 METRES RELAY (OPEN):—St. Sebastian's Goan High School 1. Time: 46.8 secs.

Racing

No Racing At Kolhapur

The followers of racing, who annually, looked forward to that pleasant up-country meeting at Kolhapur after the Bombay Season, will learn with regret that there will be no racing in Kolhapur this year.

"The Bombay Chronicle" is further informed that there is every possibility of racing being discontinued at Kolhapur altogether in future

More Kolhapur Horses Sold

New Luck an Arab from the Kolhapur stables has been bought by Mr. Dara Cowasjee for Rs 750. Another Arab, Marzuq-al-Muluk, from the same stable has become the property of Mr. T. Hill. The price paid was Rs. 950.

Tennis

Ghaus Mohmd. Not To Play In Bombay

Tennis fans will regret the announcement that Ghaus Mohmd., who was to play in the Western India Tennis Championships, has telegraphically informed the Tournament Committee that he will be unable to participate.

It will be recalled the All-India Lawn Tennis Association is holding in enquiry into Ghaus' refusal to play in the Bihar Tennis Championships at Patna. This enquiry, which involves a number of other players, would not have concluded in time to allow Ghaus Md., to play.

Lynn To Keep Goal For Customs

H. S. Lynn, who till a couple of seasons back played in goal for the Bombay Customs, will again play for his old side. Lynn, however, does not leave the Young Sports the Club he plays regularly for.

Some kind of arrangement was arrived at a meeting of Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, whereby Lynn will be loaned to the Customs to play in the War Fund Hockey Tournament at Delhi, after which, Lynn will as usual play for the Young Sports and help them in the Provincial Hockey Championship. Lynn goes to Delhi with the Customs as Cowton is unable to make the trip.

Matunga Badminton

Further progress was made in the Southern Badminton Tournament, conducted under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay.

The game between S. Venkatachalam and R. Kailasam was very keenly contested and extended to 3 sets. Venkatachalam was a deserving winner.

The following are the results:—

S. Venkatachalam beat R. Kailasam—22-29, 29-28, 29-22; T. R Ramakrishnan beat S. S. Mani—29-7, 29-15; T. R. Mahalingam beat Gopalan—29-20, 29-8; T. R. Ramakrishnan beat Mahadevan—29-27, 29-14.

Lusitanians Win Great Match

Customs Earn Promotion Easily In Provincial Hockey Championship

Two further games were played in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship on Sunday. The early game was the draw of the afternoon.

Here the Lusitanians "B" opposed the Kirkee Ammunition Factory. As anticipated the match proved to be a very keen encounter and was packed with incident.

The early half saw the teams struggle for supremacy and the defence and attack in both halves of the field showed up in turn Mendonca in the Lusitanians goal, deserving special mention. This duel continued, but half time arrived with no tally being registered. Early in the second period the Kirkee side took the lead, Yusuf, their inside right, scoring a nice goal which gave Mendonca no chance.

After this the Lusitanians went all out for the equaliser. They failed to utilise two penalty corners and wasted three good scoring chances, all within a few minutes.

The Lusis maintained pressure, Willie Fernandes, who had up to the forward line, was his sides saviour. Getting the ball about mid-field he astutely wended his way up to near the "D", then he pushed the ball forward to Norman Fernandes. The latter picked up the pass and flashed past the backs. He then had Ingham in the Kirkee goal, at his mercy. Norman outwitted the goalie correctly.

After this the Lusis were all over their opponents. They did everything but get the decider. Time came with the sides sharing two goals.

LUSIS GET DECIDER

Extra time was played and tense excitement prevailed. To start with Gama, the inside left of the Lusitanians missed a glorious scoring chance. At the other end Mendonca kept Kirkee out, by bringing off a save, that looked well nigh impossible. Immediately after that the Lusis had another narrow escape. The first spell of extra time saw no change in the scores.

The teams were putting their all into the issue and some great hockey was seen in the concluding minutes of the game. Just when the spectators had decided on a drawn result the Lusitanians came along with a last half-minute goal. Norman Fernandes got possession of the ball and with some great stick Wizardry worked into the circle. At the right moment he parted with the missile, pushing it to Felix, right in the goal mouth, the latter beat Ingham from close range.

For the Lusitanians the outstanding players were Willie Fernandes, Norman Fernandes and Mendonca. The latter was a marvel in goal.

The visiting team had good men in McIntyre, Christie, Fitzpatrick and R. Brewin.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS "B":—Mendonca, F. D'Souza and Dominick, J. C. Pinto, W. Fernandes and Patrick, N. Fernandes, L. D'Sa, Felix, Gama and Richardo.

KIRKEKE AMMUNITION FACTORY:—Ingham, McIntyre and Dareker, Christie, Malkhana and Jadhav; J. Fitzpatrick, Yusouf, D'Mello, Ughade and R. Brewin.

CUSTOMS WIN

The Customs had a fairly easy passage into the second round of the Championship, as they beat Kirkee Sports by six clear goals. Four points came in the early half and two more followed before the game closed.

Kirkee Sports was a keen side and though "they had their backs to the wall" they fought back gallantly.

The scorers were Afzal two, Milne two and Nazir two.

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS:—Husnam, Abreo and Aslam; S. M. Khan, Brewin and Salim; Zincke, Milne, Nasir, Afzal and Ansari.

KIRKEE SPORTS CLUB:—Shinde, Ramu and Shaith; D. T. Telgu, D. L. Telgu and Bandsoda; Pillay, Eve, Juman, Sagan and Balan.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

B. P. H. A. ground—4 p.m.—Bombay City vs. Law Ramblers; 5 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs. B. B. and C. I. "B".

Ranji Trophy

WESTERN INDIA STATES' BIG SCORE

SAEED AHMED UNBEATEN WITH 80: SOHONI HITS OUT FOR MAHARASHTRA

Western Indian States	**(1st Innings) 459**
Maharashtra	**(for three wickets) 168**

At the close of play on the second day's play of the Western Zone final of the Ranji Trophy Final between the Western India States Cricket Association and Maharashtra, the W. I. S. C. A. had scored 459 in their first innings. Maharashtra, with three wickets down, had 168 to their credit.

Yesterday's not outs Saeed Ahmed and Akbar Khan resumed batting this morning. Akbar Khan was dropped by Bhajekar and Nimbalkar respectively. Akbar reached his 50 during 41 minutes stay at the wicket. Deodhar then dropped Akbar Khan when he was 52, in the slips. Akbar was however held by Mohini off Sarvate's when he was fifty-seven. (394—9—57). Nyalchand the last man joined Saeed Ahmed. He sent Sarvate to the boundary and brought the W. I. S. C. A's. score to 400. Saeed Ahmed had collected fifty in 100 minutes.

Fifteen minutes before lunch Maharashtra began batting with Bhajekar and Sohoni against Saeed Ahmed and Akbar Khan's bowling. Bhajekar opened Maharashtra's account by sending Saeed to the boundary. At lunch Bhajekar, was not out five. Sohoni was with two.

After lunch Bhajekar and Sohoni resumed batting, Bhajekar facing Shantilal. Prithviraj was given the ball when Maharashtra's score was 56. Bhajekar was dropped by Shantilal in the slips when his score was 34. Nyalchand who was brought on again. He however, broke the partnership when he clean bowled Bhajekar. (76—1—35). Nimbalkar who came next, five minutes before tea time, with a boundary hoisted Maharashtra's first century. Nimbalkar was the next man to leave being held by Shantilal at mid-on off Saeed Ahmed. Deodhar, the Maharashtra skipper joined Sohoni. At tea time the score was 103.

Deodhar was uncomfortable on the matting wicket and soon succumbed to Akbar Khan, being completely beaten. (118—3—4). Hazare now joined Sohoni and Shantilal relieved Saeed Ahmed. At 139 Prithviraj took the bowling from Akbar Khan. At 150 Saeed Ahmed returned with the new ball and Hazare took two runs of his first ball. Akbar Khan came on again in place of Nyalchand. Maharashtra were 168 for three wickets at close of play

W. I. S. C. A. (First Innings).

Faiz Ahmed, c Jadhav, b Sohoni	7
Barritt, b Jadhav	34
Umer, c Gokhale, b Hazare ..	15
Abdul Khalique, c Deodhar, b Sarvate	36
Nasiruddin, st. Gokhale, b Sarvate	30
Prithviraj, c Sohoni, b Jadhav.	45
Shantilal, b Hazare	41
Manavadar, c Sohoni, b Sarvate	62
Akbar Khan, c Mohini, b Sarvate	57
Saeed Ahmed, not out	80
Nyalchand, c and b Sohoni ..	20
Extras	32
Total	459

BOWLING: Hazare two for 110; Sohoni two for 126; Jadhav two for 39; Ushak Ahmed nil for 39; Mohini, nil for 6; Sarvate four for 107.

MAHARASHTRA (1st innings).

Sohoni, batting	72
R. V. Bhajekar, b Nyalchand.	35
Nimbalkar, c Shantilal, b Saeed Ahmed	16
Prof. Deodhar, b Akbar Khan.	4
Hazare, batting	27
Extras	14
Total (for 3 wkts)	168

Fall of wickets: 1|76, 2|103, 3|118.

LAHORE.—The Punjab Government has decided that all Government offices will observe a holiday on Monday, (10th Feb.), in honour of the capture of Benghazi.

The Governor-General has extended the time for completion of the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Mahomedan Rural) Constituency of the Central Legislative Assembly up to March 8, 1941.—United Press.

Mr. T. S. Pillay, O.B.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, has been appointed to be a member of the Standing Finance Committee of the Benares Hindu University for a period of three years.—United Press.

'Orange' As Hospital-Ship

Dutch Indies' Offer To British Govt.

LONDON, Feb. 9

One of Holland's newest most luxurious liners, the motor-ship "Orange", of 20,000 tons will be converted into a hospital-ship and be presented to the British Government for the evacuation of British casualties in the Near East, states the Netherlands News-agency. The cost of the conversion will be borne by the Dutch Indies Government and the British Government has gladly accepted the offer.—Reuter

KING OF GREECE ON ALBANIAN FRONT

ATHENS, Feb. 9

Wild enthusiasm greeted King George of Greece when recently he visited his army on the battle front in Albania. Soldiers ran beside the royal car and over practically the whole length of the front a great shout was raised: We will throw the Italians into the sea."

The king inspected large sections of troops even up to the front lines. He talked with the commanding officers and conferred decorations for valour on non-commissioned officers and men.

Throughout the Greek forces the King's visit has created an atmosphere of loyalty joy and enthusiasm, which is the subject of proud comment in Greek Newspaper today.—Reuter

Are Germans Taking Over More Italian Ports?

LONDON, (By Cable).

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:—Reports reached London on the 4th that Naples and Trieste, like Genoa, had been taken over by the Germans and it was probable that other Italian ports were similarly controlled.

This seizure of ports means that cargoes are liable to be confiscated by the Nazis and are unlikely to reach European centres.

By taking over the Ports the Nazis are increasing their grip on Italy.

Our 'Naval Correspondent' writes:

If it is true that German troops have occupied Trieste, it goes some way towards confirming the reports of the British seizure of the Island of Lagosta. From Trieste German troops could proceed by sea to Albania but, with Lagosta in the British hands, they would be liable to be attacked on the passage.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN JUBBULPORE

Eleven Persons Injured In Clash

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 9.

Eleven persons were injured in communal disturbances at Jubbulpore this evening and the police, it is stated, were compelled to open fire on a mob near the Anjuman School.

It is stated that while a Tija procession with a Tazia was passing through Jawaharganj, stones were hurled at the procession resulting in general rioting.

Mr. N. K. Paterson, the District Magistrate, and the District Superintendent of police rushed to the spot with a posse of police and prevented the situation from taking a graver turn.

In view of the present uncertain situation, the District Magistrate has promulgated curfew order for one day prohibiting persons from moving about between the hours of 6-30 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Military help has been requisitioned to guard the town, and police patrols have been stationed at various points.

Several persons have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

CLASH IN U. P. VILLAGE

Ban Order And Curfew In Lakhimpur

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9

According to reports received here from Lakhimpur brickbats and Lathis were freely used near Kharawa Kuwan, when a Hindu-Muslim dispute arose over the cutting of a pipal tree in order to allow the Muharram procession to pass through on the tenth day of Muharram.

The police arrived on the scene promptly and order under Section 144 was promulgated followed later by the enforcement of a Curfew Order.

Armed guards have been posted at all strategic points. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are patrolling the affected areas.

The Tazias have not yet been buried and markets are closed. The situation is fully under control.—A. P.

IN CASE OF AIR RAIDS

Calcutta Corporation Decides To Have 3,000 Tube Wells

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The installation of about three thousand tube wells at a cost of about Rs. 21,00,000 at different public places in the city was decided upon at a conference held to-day at the Secretariat between the Government of Bengal and the representatives of the Calcutta Corporation. The decision was taken following a prolonged discussion on a scheme, recently submitted by the Corporation for maintaining the water supply of the city, in case of a possible enemy air raid

WHO TO FINANCE IT?

The question of financing the scheme, however, has not been decided and the Corporation expressed the opinion that as they had no power to levy emergency taxes, it would not be possible for them to give effect to the scheme unless the Government introduced the necessary legislation for raising the money.—A. P.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND THEIR CARE

The Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association, originally established as a purely after-care organization for the supervision of juveniles released on licences from Borstal and Certified Schools, is now also responsible through its affiliated bodies for the administration of the Children Act in five districts. The work of the Association covers the administration of three provincial Acts dealing with unprotected children, adolescent delinquents, and a certain class of adult offenders.

There are only nine District After-Care Associations functioning in this Province. During 1939, says the annual report of the Provincial Association, 397 Borstal and Certified School licensees were under the supervision of about 200 Probation Officers. Against 151 placed under the direction of paid Probation Officers, no fewer than 246 were under the supervision of volunteers. The number of lads placed under the care of paid Probation Officers is steadily increasing, the rate having risen from 33 per cent to 38 per cent. Out of 397 lads under supervision in 1939, apart from definite failure, only five were lost sight of owing to lack of co-operation from Probation Officers.

At the beginning of 1939 there were 418 inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School and 231 were admitted during the year, against 203 in the previous year. There were 181 discharges, against 186, leaving a balance of 468 at the close of the year. Of the 120 lads discharged on licence, 12 broke the conditions of licence, the percentage of defaulters being 10 against 12 for the previous year. The number of lads who had undergone Borstal training in the preceding year but were reconvicted for fresh offences was 58, against 71 in the previous year.

INDIAN PAPERS HAIL FALL OF BENGHAZI

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

News of the capture of Benghazi is featured very prominently in newspapers here. "The success of British desert blitz." "Italians demoralised and outmanoeuvred." "Mussolini's African Empire cracks up": "Another British victory in Africa", are some of the headlines.

LAHORE PRESS

LAHORE.—"With the capture of Benghazi, the Army of the Nile has gained its objective and its blitzkrieg has come to an end. The Italian threat of an invasion of Egypt has been effectively met" says the "Civil and Military Gazette" commenting on the fall of Benghazi.

PATNA PRESS

PATNA.—Local papers hail the fall of Benghazi with streamer headlines "Benghazi in British Hands" and "Benghazi Falls to British arms." The "Searchlight" complimenting the Imperial troops on their rapid advance from Derna to Benghazi, says that the captured stronghold will "now provide a great advance base for both the British navy and air force from which to strike at Tripoli. "A magnificent and notable success", says the "Indian Nation."

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

with
HERBERT MARSHALL · JAMES STEPHENSON
FRIEDA INESCORT · GALE SONDERGAARD
A WM. WYLER PRODUCTION
A WARNER BROS.-First Nat'l Picture

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ROGER PRYOR
JO ANN SAYERS
STANLEY BROWN
Screen play by Karl Brown
Directed by NICK GRINDE
A Columbia Picture

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EVERYONE COME HAVE FUN AT REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Another triumph from the Creator of all
DEANNA DURBIN HITS!

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

CAPITOL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
M. G. M.'S JUNGLE THRILLER

ALSO LATEST WAR NEWS.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 13, 1997
Muslim: Moharrum 13, 1360
Parsi: Shehrevar 9, 1310
Hightide: 10-36, 23-40
Lowtide: 5-04; 16-46
Sunrise: 7h 10m.
Sunset: 6h 36m.

Thursday 13th February, 1941, "Haj Committee" meeting at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Haj Committee Office.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA

The Sixteenth Annual General Body Meeting of this Samaj will be held in the Samaj Hall on Sunday the 16th instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Members and their guests are invited to a lecture by Mr. Roger Hicks on "Moral Re-Armament" at Greens on Wednesday, the 12th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUPPORT TO MR. KHANDRAY

A public meeting will be held at Ghas Bazar, Arthur Road, to-day (Monday) at 10 p.m. (S. T.), to support Mr. Khandray's candidature in the ensuing Municipal by-election in Byculla Ward No. 13 when Mr. D. P. Tripathi will preside.

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

The meeting of the Mazdaznan Youth Movement will be held to-day (Monday) at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Church gate Station at 6-15 p.m. The Subject for the consideration will be "Worlds Without End."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

It is considered likely that the question of the Central Government's ordinance to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Tuesday.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical Council will be held in the Committee Room of the Council to-day (Monday) at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Major-General R. H. Candy, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, presiding.

HUME HIGH SCHOOL

Annual Intramural Sports on Friday 14th February, 1941, from 2-30 to 6 p.m. on the Wilson College Gymkhana Grounds, Kennedy Sea Face. Mr. I. N. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay will preside, and Mrs. Mehta will give away the prizes. All past pupils of the school are specially invited to attend.

MR. JEHANGIR CHINIWALA'S TALK

To-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the "Khasnoom Hall" Noble Building, Parsi Bazar Street, 4th Floor, Fort, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give his third talk on "The Zoroastrian Religion and the formation of the first space in the Nisti Emanation". The meeting is open to all Parsis.

THE IDEAL ENGLISH SCHOOL

The seventh Annual Social Gathering of the school was held at Sir C. J. Hall on the 3rd instant under the presidentship of Seth Gajadharji Somani, when the present students of the school presented a very entertaining programme, which included dancing, music, and many other interesting items.

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES

The Hindustani Classes conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will re-commence from Saturday, the 15th February, 1941. Students are coached for Prarambhik, Parichaya, Pravesh and Kovid Examinations of the Nagpur Centre. Those desirous to join the classes are hereby informed to register their names at the Congress House before the 15th February, 1941.

FREE FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING CLASSES AT BANDRA

Under the auspices of the Friendly Union Ambulance Centre a First Aid and Home Nursing Class will be started from to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at the Jesmine Parsi Ladies' Welfare Union, Mr. Kandawalla's Bungalow, Turner Road, Bandra. Ladies and gentlemen wanting to join same are requested to apply there to Miss Gulcher J. Patell

No fees are charged for these Classes and the lectures will be delivered by experienced Lecturers by the help of Charts, Skeleton Bones, etc.

SATURDAY NEXT .....
From 15th Feb. '40 .....
CIRCO'S PRODUCTIONS
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CIRCO'S PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL
Madhusudan
DIRECTION: BALWANT BHATT
Starring:— KUMAR, MAYA BANERJEE, ASHALATA KASHINATH JIWAN. Etc.,
SATURDAY NEXT
IMPERIAL CINEMA — LAMINGTON RD.
(ROYAL RELEASE No. 16)
THIS WEEK! CIRCO'S SOCIAL "LAXMI"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"A Little Bit of Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Letter." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man With Nine Lives". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon.". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Mere Raja". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Deepak". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Four Sons". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Art and Architecture will form the subject of a course of nine lectures at the University, South Wing on Tuesdays between 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The lectures will be informative and educative, the objects being to introduce the audience to Art and to spread its appreciation. The Introductory Lecture will explain the purpose and scope of the course and then will follow the subjects in their order. Admission is open to anyone interested in the subject.

All who wish to join should enrol themselves at the Office of the Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 134-6, Apollo Street, Museum Eass, Fort, Bombay.

A nominal fee of Re. 1 will be charged for the course.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

It is proposed to start very shortly a Refresher Course class for three months for the Hindustani Shikshak Sanad Examination of the Board of Education for Hindustani Government of Bombay. Those who are Wardha Kovid, Madaras Visharad, Matriculate with Hindi or have passed any other recognised equivalent examination, are eligible for admission on paying Rs. 18 as fees. The class will be held in the evening from 6 to 8 p.m. at the premises of the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao Application for admission should be made before 10th February. Detailed information can be had from the office of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Chowpati Sea Face between 4 and 5-30 p.m.

Ladies' Committee War Gifts Fund

At the weekly meeting of the Ladies' Committee War Gifts Fund the Bridge Drive coming on February 14 was discussed. The time of the Bridge Drive has been specially arranged so that men can come and have a game from 7-30 till 9-30. There will be excellent prizes.

On February 13, Professor Deval's Circus will give a Grand Benefit Performance in aid of the War Gifts Fund at 5-30 p. m. The performance is under the patronage of Lady Blackwell and the total proceeds—without any deduction—will go to the War Gifts Fund.

On February 26, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Madame Kelvey is to hold a Tea Dance with an exhibition of dancing by her pupils. Miss Mary Lumley has very kindly promised to attend with a party. The tickets are Rs. 3-2 each and can be had at the office of the Ladies' Committee, Central Bank Building.

WIN THE WAR RUPEE FUND

Men must fight and women must—sell the "Win the War" Rupee Fund tickets to get money to provide them with weapons with which to fight. The generous Bombay public are entreated not to weary in well doing but to keep on buying the "Win the War" Rupee Fund tickets. Someone must win the coveted Rs. 10,000 prize:—every ticket has an equal chance and Rs. 10,000 is a very useful sum to win. Rs. 45,000 is now in the Bank from the sale of these tickets. Thousands more tickets have been distributed, although the money for them has not yet been sent in. There are now only 5,400 books of tickets to go out and the Ladies' Committee are making a gigantic effort to sell every ticket before March 31, the day they hope to close the Fund.

'Quake Shock Recorded At Observatory

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,410 miles away was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 0 hr. 25 minutes (I.S.T.) on Sunday, February 9.

Its epicentre was near latitude 0 degree and longitude 120 degrees east to the north of the Celebes Islands.—United Press.

SEARCH WARRANTS AND INSPECTION

Full Bench Decision Important To Mercantile Community

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Macklin.)

Husseinbhoy Laljee and Another. Petitioners, (Original Accused.)
v.
R. B. Vershi. Opponent (Original Complainant.)

This was a Revision application from the order of Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, made on 21st November, 1940, heard by a full bench of this High Court.

The Opponent filed a complaint against the Petitioners charging them with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government Securities of the face value of Rs 1,15,200 belonging to Abdulbhai Laljee Charity of which the Accused were trustees and which they were alleged to have sold off some time between 1935 and 1937, and the sale proceeds of which were alleged to have been wrongfully invested in their firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy Laljee & Co. A search-warrant was then issued on 23rd September, 1940, at the instance of the Opponent with respect to the books of account of the firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy Laljee & Co., and of the Abdullabhoy Laljee Charity under Section 96 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The said books were seized. An application was thereafter made to the Magistrate for directions as to the books and accounts of which the Opponent was entitled to take inspection. The matter was argued before the Magistrate who after hearing both parties passed an Order on 21st November, 1940, directing inspection of "all" the books mentioned in the Opponent's Advocate's letter of 3rd October, 1940, observing, "I am therefore bound by the said judgment of the Divisional Bench (Central) Bank of India Ltd. vs. Shamdasani 39, Bom. L. R. 1187) and in my opinion I have no power to refuse inspection to the complainant of the accused's books seized under the search-warrant issued on 23-9-1940." From this Order of the Magistrate the Petitioners filed the present Revision Application to the High Court which was heard by a Full Bench.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga on behalf of the Petitioners argued that when a party invoked the machinery of a Court to seize the documents of the other side, the "inspection" of those documents must be under the control of that Court and the Court should allow inspection of such of the documents accounts or entries only as were relevant to the case. Counsel for the Petitioners submitted that under any other view of the law the machinery of search-warrants would be "a menace to the mercantile community."

Their Lordships accepted these arguments advanced by Counsel for the Petitioners and held that the Magistrate had jurisdiction to decide as to which of the documents seized should be given inspection of. Their Lordships held that the decision of the Divisional Bench delivered by Mr. Justice Broomfield in the case of the Central Bank of India Ltd., vs Shamdasani (39, Bom. L. R. 1187) goes too far than the decisions upon which it was based when he said that inspection of all the documents production of which has been ordered necessarily follows in law and that decision must be regarded as overruld Their Lordships therefore ordered the Magistrate to proceed accordingly.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga with Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. B. G. Thakore instructed by Messrs. Mulla & Mulla appeared for the Petitioners.

Mr. P. L. Thacker instructed by Mr. P. A. Dhruve appeared for the Opponent.

Mr. R. A. Jaghirdar, the Government Pleader, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. N. K. Petigara, appeared for the Crown

A total number of 5,74,000 Victoria rupees and 1,500 victoria half rupees have so far been exchanged for more recent currency at the Patna branch of the Imperial Bank of India, following the recent announcement of the withdrawal of Victoria coins from circulation after March 31, 1941.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 34,05,202-0-4. Further lists of sums of Rs. 50 and over are given below:—

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 100 Mr. and Mrs N. H. Hodgson.

For the R.A.F.: Rs 500 Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. (further donation); Rs 228-4 The Staff of the Bombay Office of Messrs Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd (further donation); Rs. 200 Mr C. P. Bramble, Rs. 143 The Office Staff of the Wolverhampton Works Co. Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 100 Mr. J Booth, I.C.S. (monthly); Dr H. T. Sorley, C.I.E., I.C.S. (monthly); Mrs R. E. Lewis, being the proceeds of sale of her garden plants (7th instalment); Rs 70 The Manager and Staff of the Triton Insurance Co., Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 60 The Staff of Messrs. W. T. Suren & Co, (monthly); The Staff of the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India (monthly); Rs. 50-4 The Staff of the Bombay Office of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co (monthly)

For the I.A.F.: Rs 3,418-10 Through the Hon. Secretary, Distt: War Committee, Jalgaon; Rs. 1,500 Through the Collector of Thana; Rs. 500 Seth Hargovandas Jeevandas, J.P. (monthly); Rs. 477-6 Through the Sub Treasury Officer, Halol Broach and Panch Mahal; Rs 250 Mr Neville Vintcent, O.B.E. (monthly); Mr. A. H. Wadia (monthly); Rs. 228-4 The Staff of the Bombay Office of Messrs. Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd. (further donation); Rs. 185 Mr. J H. Collins (monthly); Rs. 150 Mr. C. S. Tyabjee (monthly); Rs. 103-14 Through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 100 Lady Sylla D. Petit (monthly); Rs. 93-6-6 Through the Treasury Officer, Belgaum; Rs. 51 Mr. Narandas Morarjee.

For St. Dunstan's Fund: Rs. 100 Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hodgson.

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 60-2 The Indian Staff of Messrs. Ciba (India) Ltd.

For the Greek Red Cross: Rs. 1,000 Through the Collector and President, Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund, District Branch, Sholapur.

Further contributions collected by the Ladies' Committee, War Gifts Fund, Bombay, as under (making in all Rs. 80,958-14-7):—
Rs. 7,913-4-3 For the R.A.F.; Rs. 6,037-3-9 For the I.A.F.; Rs. 1,687-8 For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund (London Area); Rs. 562-8 For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund (Scottish Area).
Grand total: Rs. 34,31,906-6-10.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

Some Difficulties And How To Meet Them

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The view that the culture of the Western part of India from the Punjab right down to Cape Comorin, as far back as 5000 B.C. and especially, of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa, was predominantly Kanarese, was expressed by Mr. R. K. Prabhu presiding over a meeting of Kannadigas held at Vijayanagar, Dadar, this evening under the auspices of the Kannada Sabha.

Mr. Prabhu said that it was the duty of every patriotic Kannadiga to preserve the rich culture of his ancestors and to revive the glory of Karnatak. A necessary step in this direction was the unification of the different districts of Karnatak which were found scattered in two Provinces Bombay and Madras and a number of States, prominent among them being Mysore and Hyderabad.

This question of amalgamation presented certain difficulties, administrative and linguistic. For instance, there was the problem of bringing together British Karnatak and those parts of it which were in the States. One suggestion that was being put forward was that the States should be left out for the present. Another was that British Karnataka should be brought under the rule of the Maharajah of Mysore.

There could not be much objection to the second suggestion if the Maharajah, in the meanwhile, agreed to be a strictly constitutional ruler like the British King. The smaller States too would have to merge themselves in the mind of Karnatak that would be brought into existence.

Speaking about the linguistic difficulties, he said that these were particularly evident in the two Kanaras, North and South. A large section of the population there was claiming languages other than Kanarese as its mother tongue. But as these languages were in an undeveloped state and had no script of their own, it was foolish to advance their claims to the detriment of Kanarese which had such a rich and ancient literature to its credit.

Concluding Mr. Prabhu said, that the task of unifying Karnatak required a broad vision and a spirit of sacrifice on the part of those who wished for that consummation.

Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, in the course of an instructive speech, indicated the lines on which the agitation and endeavour for a united Karnatak should be carried out.

Among others who spoke on the occasion were Mr. A. P. Kirodian, President of the Sabha, Mr. Shama B. Shetty, Vice-President and Messrs. S. Kalnad, B. Mohan Rao, K. Bhujanga Rao, A. Sanjiv Pandit and A. N. Rao.

Mr. Mohan K. Chikramane of the Mohan Sangeetha Vidyalaya gave a few songs.

MADRAS.—The total of His Excellency the Governor's War Fund upto close of business on Saturday afternoon came to Rs. 81,83,754-3-9.

FOR GOOD-LOOKING HAIR —SHUN DRY SCALP

WANT your hair to look its "holiday best" all the time? Then start using 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic today! This different hair tonic contains absolutely no drying ingredients. Instead, it actually supplements the scalp's natural oils; relieves Dry Scalp. EVERY MORNING shake a few drops on your hair to keep it manageable and good-looking. EVERY WEEK before shampooing, massage your scalp well with plenty of 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic to prevent excessive dryness.

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First Aid — For cuts, bruises, burns and rough broken skin, use 'Vaseline' Petroleum Jelly. Absolutely pure, it soothes and aids healing. Keep a jar always on hand.

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Klim is fresh milk that has been preserved by simply removing the water. It is unchanged in health value. Special packing methods retain the full creamy flavour.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941.

THE SIND TANGLE

Mr. Jinnah has issued a statement calculated and designed to upset the Azad Pact in Sind, which is expected to come into force on the 15th instant. He states what he calls the correct facts about the Pact, though he was nowhere in the picture at the time it was made with the approval of all the political groups in the legislature. The Muslim League Party was not then in existence formally as it had been disbanded before, but the three members of the League who were in the Cabinet surely knew of the Pact. Indeed, one of them voluntarily resigned from the Cabinet —presumably in accordance with the Pact—to make room for Khan Bahadur Alla Bux, without whom no Ministry could be fully representative. Moreover, the principal terms of the Pact were an open secret, having been published in the press. In an interview with the Associated Press a few days ago Khan Bahadur Alla Bux only reminded the public of those terms which were that the Premier, Mir Bunde Ali Khan Talpur, should resign by the middle of February, when Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah would come into the Cabinet and the new Premier was not to be appointed from among the Ministers belonging to the League Group.

Publish The Terms

Mr. Jinnah, however, now says that the Premier informs him that "he was not a party to any such agreement and that he is under no obligation to resign." This is intriguing and the Premier may with advantage throw some light on the point. This is particularly desirable because much depends upon the whole of a finely balanced Pact being carried out. Khan Bahadur Alla Bux has already declared that he joined the Cabinet because of the Pact and that, if the Pact was not honoured, "either his party or the Muslim League party would not be in the Cabinet." On the other hand, Mr. Jinnah suggests that the Premier should not resign and that Sir Ghulam Hussain should not "insist upon his being brought in under the threat that otherwise the present Ministry will be broken." Whatever may be the final decisions of the men concerned, the public should know all the important terms of the Azad Pact so that they may find out who has honoured the plighted word and who has not.

Wanted A Fair Trial

Mr. Jinnah suggests not only that the Premier should not resign but also that, if he has to resign in accordance with the Pact, the other League members should also resign and form the Opposition. He even gives a broad hint that if those Ministers do not resign from the Cabinet they must resign from the League or else disciplinary action may be taken against them. He says: "If as individuals they (the Ministers) decide to continue, then the Muslim League cannot accept the responsibility of their passing off as League Ministers in the circumstances I have described above. And the Provincial Muslim League, who is the final authority to approve of the Coalition in the Assembly will have to consider whether it will not be a farce to call such a thing as Coalition, and consider what action they should take in the matter against any individual member of the Muslim League sharing the responsibility of such a Ministry." We need not speculate now whether the League Ministers will, or will not, honour the Pact they themselves helped to formulate. We only hope the Pact will not be hampered with as then it may entirely be ruined and the province may once again be plunged into constitutional chaos. We do not suggest that the Pact is the last word in political wisdom. But it had, at the time it was made, the rare merit of being approved by all the leaders concerned. Else there would not have been any pact without immediate dissent. Nothing has since happened to justify any breach in it. We still hope the League, which will have better representation in the new Cabinet than it can claim on the basis of its strength in the Legislature, will reconsider its attitude towards the Pact and give it a fair and long enough trial.

Zero Hour In Vichy?

Zero hour seems to be approaching in Vichy. Collective resignation of the Cabinet is expected as a result of the situation created by M. Laval's refusal to accept a Ministership under Marshal Petain. The Marshal, it appears, had proposed that M. Laval should re-enter the Government as a Minister of State and a member of the Committee which would direct affairs. This offer was made in conformity with the conversation he had with Hitler when he agreed to "collaborate with Germany" while, however, adhering strictly to the letter of the Armistice terms Now, it would appear that Laval, under orders from his Nazi patrons, refuses to enter the Vichy Cabinet except on his own terms which are tantamount to an ultimatum. He wants to be Prime Minister with far-reaching powers, leaving Marshal Petain in a position analogous to that of Hindenburg in his closing years. It would mean complete subservience of France to the Nazi will and active collaboration with Gemany in the prosecution of the war, including the surrender of bases and the navy.

The conflict with Hitler which the old Marshal had been postponing and hoping to avoid has thus become inevitable. There seems to be no third alternative to complete surrender or determined resistance. Foreign Minister Flandin and his group are urging Petain to resist but already their efforts are reported to be doomed. According to the latest reports, M. Flandin has, indeed, resigned. Admiral Darlan, who is still refusing to surrender the French fleet, has taken his place, but the stability of the Cabinet is, doubtful in view of the peculiar and unhappy circumstances that now prevail in France. In any case, Vichy authorities are now faced with the task of making a momentous decision.

The Milch Mystery

The broadcast by General Milch, Inspector-General of the Luftwaffe, on the air defences of Germany, is a sensational one. It creates a first class mystery. 'Danger hovers over everybody in Germany,' ominously observed General Milch and added that because of this danger, everyone who believed in the future of Germany, must remain calm. Two things must be noted in this connection: first, that General Milch is only next in importance to Marshal Goering in the hierarchy of the Luftwaffe. Indeed, he is considered by many to be the genius behind Goering and to him goes mainly the credit of the present excellence of the German Air Force. Second, the Germans, and the Nazis particularly, have always believed in braggadocio

The Fuehrer has, indeed, made this into a fine art and his lieutenants have done their best to follow his footsteps. For example, at the beginning of the war, Goering gave a personal assurance to the workers of the Ruhr that no British plane would be allowed to cast its evil shadow on the sacred soil of the Reich! Such tall talk served not only as excellent pep stuff for home consumption but also as valuable propaganda abroad. Now, however, the boot seems to be on the other leg. No longer can the Nazis lull their own people into false security, much less bamboozle foreigners. Hence the patriotic appeal doled out by General Milch. His broadcast was by itself a damning admission of the efficacy of the R. A. F.'s attacks. Nor does it come as a solitary indiscretion. For only recently did Admiral Raeder journey to Wilhemshaven to reassure the workers in the dockyards. Considering that the R. A. F. is only now gaining a comparative parity with the Luftwaffe, the prospects for the German people seem to be none too cheerful. Whatever may be the background of the Milch mystery, its moral is pretty obvious.

KING-HALL NEWSLETTER

Japan Playing For Big Stakes

The following are cabled extracts from the King-Hall Newsletter No. 239, dated February 6, 1941.

Japan is again on the move and developments in the Far East may shortly become front page news.

In Newsletter 230 (December 5, 1940) we described how large numbers of Japanese troops had been withdrawn from China and concentrated in the south-west for a new offensive. We wrote:

"We must wait and see if such moves as are being planned may be directed against the Dutch East Indies, but it is more likely to be through French Indo-China and Thailand into Burma in an attempt to outflank Singapore and threaten the highway which is now the principal route of supply to Chungking. The Japanese are quietly strengthening their position in Indo-China and their agents have been very active in Bangkok. In the past week skirmishes have broken out along the frontier between Indo-China and Thailand in which the Japanese are known to have had a hand. Should the Japanese attempt further action in the South-Western Pacific which appeared to threaten the interests of the Democracies in that area, the Far East may turn out to be a door through which America will enter this world struggle between the totalitarian and the democratic conceptions of life."

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Japanese leaders have for years been stating their aims with complete candour: To eliminate the Western Powers from East Asia and establish a virtual protectorate over that area. Unfortunately the Western Powers have never taken seriously these Japanese ambitions and it was not until the signature of the Pact with Germany and Italy last autumn that the democracies really awoke to the gravity of the Japanese threat. The Japanese owe much to German inspiration but in their turn they have taught Hitler a thing or two about "new orders."

Their strategy in this move to the south-west has been as follows:—

1. To take advantage of the inability of French Indo-China to defend itself. The Japanese counted on their Nazi ally to see that Indo-China did not seek assistance from Britain or America. Germany's power over the Vichy Government made this easy.

2. To take advantage of the old territorial grievances which the people of Thai long nursed against the French and the British, to stir up ill-will against these powers.

3 To create bad feeling towards the Chinese. In this they have made use of the friction over the status of Chinese nationals living in Thailand whose success in business has been the envy of the rest of the population.

4. To play upon the sympathy felt by the people of Thai for a totalitarian form of Government.

Since 1932 the Japanese have worked hard to create good relations with Thailand and have taken particular interest in that country's defence forces. The majority of Thailand's army and naval officers have been trained in Japan and Japanese engineers and air experts have taken a leading part in developing aerodromes and commercial flying in Thai. There was thus no need for the Japanese army to organise another "Mukden" incident in order to give them a foothold there. Last summer and autumn Japanese agents were busy stirring up trouble between Thailand and French Indo-China, and when this had developed sufficiently they were able to pose as mediators.

★

The weakness of the Vichy Government and the Japanese agreement with Hitler and Mussolini practically handed over French Indo-China to the Japanese. For a time it appeared as though the French administration in Indo-China would stand up to the Japanese demand. In the end it became apparent that the French were only bluffing and were prepared to submit to every humiliation which the Japanese could heap upon them rather than take up arms. The Japanese lost no opportunity of humbling the French. For instance, when they occupied a coastal fort in the Dosan and Haiphong areas, one of their first acts was to invite the Annamese people to visit the zone which had formerly been forbidden them. At the present time Japan is consolidating her position preparing for fresh adventures. What these adventures will be depends on the opposition which Japan meets from Britain and the United States There are reports that seven divisions of Japanese troops which were withdrawn from China last autumn have been undergoing an intensive three months' training in "blitzkrieg" methods under German military experts. These forces, together with three additional divisions of veterans of the Chinese war, are expected to be used in the French advance to the south probably to effect the seizure of Camranh Bay on the south-eastern coast of Indo-China. The Japanese are also believed to have upwards of 5,000 men on Spratly Islands and to be steadily building up their forces in Hainan and at various points throughout the northern part of Indo-China.

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For a time after the signature of the Tripartite Pact the Japanese went out of their way to avoid difficulties with the United States of America. But as the American Government made it increasingly plain that appeasement was a dead letter in their relations with Japan, the Japanese have thrown discretion to the winds. For example, last November they virtually seized property in Indo-China belonging to an American Oil Company to the value of £2 1/2 million. Japanese soldiers were posted in the company's warehouses to see that goods were not removed and when the American Vice-Consul and a U. S. newspaperman attempted to take a photograph of a Japanese sentry standing under the American flag on this American property the two Americans were arrested and held in prison in spite of protests from the U. S. Consulate.

The Japanese move to the south is based on primarily strategic grounds. If they can gain full control in Indo-China and Thailand, they will be in a position to build up their forces and supplies in order to threaten the Dutch East Indies or the Malay Peninsula. But the economic motive is of almost equal importance. Thailand and Indo-China are rich in many commodities of which Japan is in urgent need—iron ore, tin, rubber, coal, tungsten and rice. At the moment the most important of these is rice for the Japanese food situation is serious. The rice crop of Japan was poor both in 1940 and 1939 and production of this staple national diet is far below domestic needs. People in the larger Japanese cities are having their first experience of 'queues' in front of foodshops. So scarce are the sugar and dairy products that they are available only for infants for whom ration cards have been issued on a doctor's certificate.

The situation is becoming more and more acute on the Japanese home front. Carried away by the Nazi example Japanese leaders have put the country into an economic and political strait-jacket The results have been widespread dissatisfaction among both the agricultural and industrial sections of the population. The budget for the coming year has risen to unprecedented heights and the gap between revenue and expenditure grows ever wider. The drain on man-power caused by the war with China is beginning to have its effect on the whole economic life of the country and production and exports have suffered accordingly.

Leaders of modern Japan are playing for big stakes. If they were to succeed, the whole of Western Pacific would be under their domination and the Japanese

(Continued on page 7, col. 7)

Hitler On India

(By PERTINAX)

Future historians will be amazed, when they come to review this epoch, at the extent to which totally uneducated men have led affairs. Surely it is extraordinary that eighty million people should be in the hands of a man who has never left his native country except to go to Italy, who cannot speak any language but his own, who has known hardly any education at all and who consequently can only draw on a mass of prejudices acquired in an unhappy youth when faced with a decision.

Perhaps the future historian will pause to consider the effect of Hitler's race theory on his foreign policy and then he will certainly be shocked at human folly because, although a specialist historian, in that age he will have learnt at his primary school the truth about race—that there are no human races.

Not that Hitler's foreign policy has been dictated by his race theory. It was dictated by his own frustrated adolescence and his defeated people, but the race theory was a convenient excuse. But that Hitler really believes in his race theory and uses it on occasions to solve his foreign policy problems is proved by his attitude to India and the Indians.

* * * *

Theoretically he can have no grudge against the Indians. Remote from Germany, at most one of the prizes that tempted Hitler's predecessor to start the Great War, India was never in sufficient peril even to excuse the wrath of disappointment. In fact, if anything, India has had much in common with Germany during the last ten years in that both are 'oppressed nations'.

It is in this connexion that Hitler refers to India in "Mein Kampf". On page 534 of the latest English unabridged edition he explains that when he started his political career, he was approached by several countries under foreign domination with a view to making some sort of common cause.

He met representatives of India, whom he describes as 'pompous orientals' and 'Asiatic moutebanks' and he sums up his attitude in the following words:

To me, as a nationalist who appreciates the worth of the racial basis of humanity, I must recognise the inferiority of the so-called 'oppressed nations' and that is enough to prevent me from linking the destiny of my people with the destiny of those inferior people.

That is the only reference to India in the whole book.

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It may be argued that we should not judge his attitude from a chance reference to a problem that he has never considered. Possibly he has never seriously considered India, which is a remote place for a man who has never left Germany, but there can be no doubt as to what his attitude would be were he placed in contact with this country. He wishes to dominate. He would dominate, in the most ruthless manner, and he would justify his action on the grounds of race.

Numerous instances of Hitler's fanatical hatred of the darker races crop up page after page. For example, France is represented as Germany's greatest enemy, not because it was France who won the Great War, but for quite another reason. 'France', he writes, 'is racially becoming more and more negroid' and he prophesies that in three hundred years the French race will be lost and its place taken by a Euro-African mullato empire.

Hitler believes implicitly that the darker races are innately inferior to the white races. Because the culture of the former for the last two hundred years has dominated that of the latter he believes that the darker races are inherently incapable of producing a superior culture.

And so, he argues, if the darker races cannot equal the white, why should they not be sacrificed in order that the white races, in particular the German race, may achieve greater heights? This is his argument quoted word for word:

For the establishment of superior types of civilisation

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

Mediterranean Checkmate

While the Hitler-Petain tussle is moving to a climax in Europe, there comes over the Algiers Radio a formal denial by General Weygand of the reports that France would permit Germany to use the base of Bizerta. This denial has a significance of the first order and provides us with a pointer to the future. General Weygand made the announcement *in the name of the French Government*, which means that Vichy must have been privy to it and that it must have been deliberately made at the present juncture. Hitler now desperately needs Bizerta if he is at all to help Mussolini to save his fast-crumbling African Empire. It is the nearest port from Sicily, which the Luftwaffe has already occupied. Even the next best, Tripoli, is no longer safe after the fall of Benghazi. Will Hitler, therefore, try to seize Bizerta by force—and run the risk of France resuming hostilities? General Weygand's dispatch to Africa was itself an extremely clever move of Petain. And it looks as if it will succeed in checkmating the Nazis' Mediterranean designs.

Lease And Lend Bill

The Lease and Lend Bill negotiated the first hurdle in the House of Representatives in fine style. It has now been passed by the latter after a debate lasting six days. It goes to the Senate and, though a hot debate is expected, its passage is assured. The proposal to change the original text of the Bill altogether and supplant it with another was defeated in the House of Representatives by the decisive margin of 206 to 145 votes. Another proposal to interpolate in the Bill a clause admonishing the President against the convoying of American vessels to belligerent ports was also voted down. These two minor successes of the Administration may not mean much by themselves but they certainly provide a useful pointer to the future course of the Bill in the House. That the sponsors of the Bill are themselves adopting a very conciliatory attitude towards the opposition so as to expedite its passage is evident from the fact that the amendment limiting the President's powers to make contracts to five years was moved by certain Democratic members themselves. Besides, it is, of course, an open secret that President Roosevelt, like the clever tactician that he is, has demanded more powers than he is likely to need for the purpose of implementing his promise to turn America into the arsenal of democracy. Thus he holds a number of bargaining counters in his hand and by occasionally parrying and compromising, he is now confident of carrying the Bill to the Statute Book as speedily as is possible in the circumstances.

Political Prisoners

It is satisfactory to learn that in the United Provinces Satyagraha prisoners are allowed to ply the charkha or use the 'takli' in jails and that under the new orders such prisoners are not handcuffed. We trust things are not worse in other provinces, at any rate under the new orders. It appears that in many provinces the rules about the classification of political prisoners are neither clear nor liberal, with the result that too many prisoners are given the "C" cass without due reference to their health, age and habits of life. It will be well for every Provincial Government to publish every month statements mentioning the number of political prisoners, their classification, and particulars about their health and the amenities provided for them.

Sickness Insurance

In a note circulated to the members of the Second Labour Conference held at Dehli a few days ago. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Superintendent of Insurance, stated that before proceeding with any scheme of sickness insurance, the Government of India must undertake preliminary actuarial investigations by competent persons of practical experience. Nobody has denied the need for due investigations of this type, but the question is why did Government not make the investigations earlier. It is no use continually harping on the difficulties peculiar to India even in the collection of statistics. Every country has experienced difficulties in organising Labour and State help for it. But other countries had the will to get over the difficulties and did succeed in doing so. Even the Government of India are now finding ways out of the difficulties in the way of war effort. And when they find no way, they just make one. If they are sincere about promoting Trade Union methods and welfare of workers in India, they should soon make a decent beginning in sickness insurance.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

HYDERABAD Dn. Feb. 8.

In the course of an open letter addressed to Rulers of Indian States through the Chamber of Princes, Mr. Abdus Samad Rajasthani, Secretary of the All India States Muslim League, urges that Rulers should announce separation from the Central Government of India if the principle of equality is not provided in the future constitution and demand from His Majesty's Government the retrocession and restoration of the ceded territories and administered areas when Dominion Status is granted to India.

Concluding Mr. Rajasthani says that Rulers should not tolerate the attitude of the Congress and Hindu Mahasabha and place all their resources at the disposal of the British Government for the successful prosecution of war.—U. P.

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The Indian Liberals, it would appear from Mr. Chandavarkar's speech at Madras, are ashamed neither of their past nor of their future.

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"I have always said that it does not pay one to be a Liberal nowadays", observed Mr. Chandavarkar.

But not long ago it used to—in the form of membership of the Viceroy's Council, Privy Councillorship, Ministership, Vice-Chancellorship, etc. And to some at least, the dividends are still coming in!

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The essence of democracy was, said Mr. Chandavarkar, that people should be prepared to be in wilderness.

All the people—all the time?

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By the way some of the Liberals, like good old Omar Khayyam, know how to turn wilderness into "paradise enow"!

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THE NEW MARCH ON ROME
(In Reverse Gear)

Bardia
Kassala
Tobruk
Benghazi
Keren?
Asmara?
Addis Ababa?
Naples?
Rome?

* * * *

Crime is reported to be on the decrease in the United Provinces. And yet the jails are filling up!

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Local eye-specialists would surely like to examine those "naked eyes" which claim to have seen the Comet!

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With the withdrawal of Victoria rupees from circulation, shall we also get rid of Victorian furniture, Victorian dresses and Victorian morals?

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A Lucknow message states that "several prominent leaders of the Hindu League are expected in Delhi for the meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Hindu League."

What—and who—is this Hindu League?

And won't Mr. Jinnah be justified in starting a Muslim Mahasabha now?

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TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS
(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Mussolini will now fly to Africa and challenge General Wavell to a duel to fight out the issue.

(2) For comparing Hitler to a tiger, Mr. Amery will have to apologise—to the tigers, of course!

(3) Liberalism has now acquired the status of a religion and Mr. Chandavarkar has appointed himself its High Priest.

A NAZI CANARD:

"Petain And Darlan Fly To Africa Due To Riots In Vichy"!

Report Unconfirmed

Rumour Spread To Provoke Excuse For Retaliatory Action

PETAIN SEEN WALKING IN STREETS OF VICHY

Flandin's Resignation Not To Be Accepted Till After Full Cabinet Meeting

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Following the deadlock reached between the French Government and the Laval faction in Paris, as a result of M. Laval's refusal of Marshal Petain's offer to enter his Government as a Minister of State, sensational reports about Marshal Petain's and Admiral Darlan's alleged movements were circulated by German sources at a late hour on Saturday.

The British Broadcasting Company, in its French broadcast, quoted German reports about Marshal Petain and made an appeal to the populace of France to remain calm and not to give an excuse for further aggressive action by the Germans. The German reports, quoted by the B.B.C. were to the effect that the German News Agency (Trans-Ocean) had quoted Swiss reports stating that Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan had flown to Africa.

"CAUSING CONFUSION"

The B.B.C. broadcast appeal to the French pointed out that these unconfirmed reports were probably put out to cause confusion to German advantage, to provoke troubles and provide an excuse for retaliatory action.

In authoritative London circles last night (Saturday) it was pointed out that no confirmation of the reports concerning the movements of Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan was forthcoming from any quarter, and in view of their source, these reports are treated here with the u most reserve.

NEW YORK.—The Vichy correspondents of the two American broadcasting companies have denied reports of rioting in Vichy circulated earlier by German sources, and have stated that all is quiet in Vichy.

The Vichy correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company said that Marhal Petain was seen walking in the streets of Vichy on Saturday, and added that M. Flandin's resignation would not be accepted until a full Cabinet meeting has been held.

NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR OF ALGIERS.

The Columbia Broadcasting Company's correspondent stated that it seemed very likely that M. Peyrouton, the Minister of the Interior, would be sent to North-Africa to be the Civil Governor of Algiers, thereby reinforcing General Weygand.

PETAIN'S POLICY.

CLERMOND FERRAND (France) Feb. 8.—"Marshal Petain's policy consists essentially in strict application of the Armistice," writes the newspaper, "Journal des Debats" (published in unoccupied France) commenting on General Weygand's denial that Biserta would be handed over to Germany. "Nobody has ever been able to claim that this application has not been perfectly loyal." —Reuter.

WARDHA SCHEME SABOTAGED IN ORISSA

Continuance Of Basic Schools Not In The 'Interest Of The Province' Says Govt. Communique

CUTTACK, Feb. 8.

"The Government of Orissa have decided to close the Basic schools and Training School with effect from the 1st March, 1941," says a communique issued by the Government of Orissa to-day.

The communique states:—"In 1938 Government decided to experiment on a system of education known as the "Wardha Scheme of Basic Education." The underlying idea of this system is understood to be that the process of education should centre in some form of manual and productive work, while all the other abilities to be developed or training to be given should as far as possible be correlated to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child; such education, taken as a whole, must be self-supporting and its self-sufficiency should be the "acid test of its reality."

With a view to advising Government on the introduction of the scheme and to organise the system, a Board of Basic Education was constituted in October, 1938. A training school for teachers for the proposed Basic schools was also started at Bari in June, 1939, and 15 such schools were opened in February, 1940.

"Since the scheme was only an experimental one, Government sanctioned it temporarily for a period of one year which has just expired. They have now examined the progress of the experiment in the light of the report of the Director of Public Instructions and have decided that it is not in the interests of this Province to continue it further."—United Press.

Echo Of Arrest Of Britons

Sentence On Vincent Peters Reduced In Osaka Appeal

TOKYO, Feb. 9.

The conviction of Vincent Peters, a forty-seven-year-old British subject on a charge of espionage was upheld by the Osaka Court of appeal to-day but his sentence was reduced from eight to five years' penal servitude.

Peters was one of a number of Britons arrested in January of last year. The sentence was pronounced in September at Kobe, following a trial conducted wholly in Japanese of which language the defendant was practically ignorant. The defending counsel also spoke only Japanese.—Reuter.

BRITAIN QUIET BUT FOR FEW BOMBS

LONDON, Feb. 9

Britain again had a quiet night except for some slight enemy activity over the west and north-east coast. A few bombs were dropped in Yorkshire but, says an Air-Ministry Communique, these caused no damage or casualties.

Yesterday afternoon an enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the east coast by R.A.F. fighters which, the Communique concludes, makes a total of three enemy aircraft destroyed during the day.

A.-A. GUNNER BRINGS DOWN NAZI PLANE

Anti-aircraft gunners shot down a German raider near Folkestone this afternoon and R.A.F. fighters destroyed another enemy aircraft of the south-east coast during Saturday morning. There was little other enemy air activity over Britain during the day, which followed a raid-free night.

"A considerable force of the R.A.F. bombers attacked Boulogne and Dunkir kriday night I states an Air-Ministry Communique. Although the weather over north-west Europe was generally unfavourable, it adds that visibility over the Channel was good. The attack on Boulogne isolated three hours during which several large fires were started among supply stores and other dockside buildings. Later at Dunkirk several bursts were clearly observed among shipping in the docks.

The dock at Calais and Ostend were also bombed by several aircraft. The R.A.F. suffered no losses during the night's operations.

The R.A.F. raids over German occupied ports and beyond were on a larger scale once again during the week ending February 7th. Altogether three raids were made on docks and other objectives at Brest, Boulogne and Ostend while Dippe and Dunkirk docks and shipping were raided twice. Fighter aircraft escorting a small bomber force twice made offensive sweeps in daylight over a wide area in northern France, attacking both ports and inland aerodromes. During the week various targets in the Dusseldorf area in Germany were attacked. These included two railway junctions, a train, an aerodrome and a large factory. Some of the heaviest type of high explosive bombs were dropped and also a large number of incendiaries. Sixteen Brtish aircraft were lost in these operations and six German fighters were destroyed.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR IN SWAT STATE

PESHAWAR, Feb. 8.

Citizens of Mardan presented an address of welcome to H. E. Sir George Cunningham when he arrived at Mardan from Swat State to-day. In the afternoon the Governor performed the opening ceremony of the Municipal Hospital at Mardan.

His Excellency is undertaking a tour on horse back in Mardan District.—A. P.

Mehtar Of Chitral At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Feb. 9.

H. H. Maj. Muhammad Nasir-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral arrived here by air from Drosh today. He was given a reception at the aerodrome by a large number of prominent persons of the province. His Highness is leaving for Delhi on 15th Feb.—A. P.

Gamblers Attack Constables

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

Four police constables are reported to have been injured in a clash with a gang of alleged gamblers on the river bed this evening. It is stated that a police party tried to apprehend a number of gamblers said to be gambling on the river bed. The alleged gamblers are reported to have attacked the police with sticks and Lathis. Police reinforcements soon arrived and arrested two of the alleged gamblers.—A. P.

ON LIBYAN FRONT

British Armoured Column Reaches Soluk-Agenka Coast

CLEANING-UP OPERATIONS PROCEEDING IN THIS AREA

Thousands Of Prisoners Taken: Others Still Pouring-In

LONDON, February 8.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British G.H.Q. in the Middle East wires:—

"THE BRITISH ARMOURED COLUMN WHICH CUT OFF THE ITALIAN LINE OF RETREAT FROM BENGHAZI HAS NOW REACHED THE COAST BETWEEN SOLUK AND AGENKA, IT IS LEARNT IN CAIRO TO-NIGHT. CLEANING UP OPERATIONS ARE NOW PROCEEDING IN THIS AREA. PRISONERS TAKEN ALREADY RUN INTO SEVERAL THOUSANDS AND OTHERS ARE STILL POURING IN."—Reuter.

ITALIANS ADMIT OCCUPATION OF BENGHAZI

ROME, Feb. 8.

The British occupation of Benghazi is admitted in to-day's Italian communique, which says that the town fell after a fierce battle in which the Italian force suffered grave losses. The communique adds that Benghazi was evacuated on Thursday evening, in order to spare the civilian population from hardship.

The Italian communique also mentions an intensifying of opposing artillery in the Keren sector in East Africa, as well as patrol encounters in Galla and Sidano sectors on the Sudan frontier. British raids on Keren, Hargeisa and Yavello are also mentioned.—Reuter.

KING COMPLIMENTS WAVELL

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The King has sent a message to General Wavell, congratulating him on the capture of Benghazi. The message says:

"The capture of Benghazi is a notable landmark in the campaign in North Africa, which is being carried on by you with such brilliance, and the Imperial troops under your command in conjunction with the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. I warmly congratulate all ranks of the Army of the Nile and of the sister services on this further success which will rank high in the military annals of the British Empire."—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF GENOA

(Continued from Page 1)

disorganised Italians, who are making their way over difficult country towards Arreza, close to the Abyssinian border. The British progress along the Gondar road in Abyssinia has been temporarily slowed up by extensive minefields which are now being cleared, while in Italian Somaliland intensive patrol activity still further deepened the areas of British penetration.—Reuter.

DUKE OF AOSTA GETS BUSY

ROME, Feb. 8.

The Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Abyssinia and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in East Africa, flew from Addis Ababa to Asmara in Eritrea, says an Italian News Agency message.

After conferring with the military command there, he flew back to Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

Friday's Raids Over Malta

MALTA, Feb. 9.

Several aircraft flew singly over Malta at intervals between dusk and midnight on Friday, a number of bombs being dropped, but according to an official communique there was no material damage to civilian property and none at all to Government property.

One civilian was killed and another injured.—Reuter.

"ABYSSINIA WILL BE RID OF ITALIANS"

Empress Menen Of Ethiopia Sends Salutations To India

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

"Abyssinia will very shortly be rid of Italians," said Empress Menen of Ethiopia in confidence, with whom your representative had the honour of lunching. The Empress revealed that her husband had instructed her to join him at Khartoum if he was delayed there, but had now asked her to await soon flying direct to Addis Ababa. The Empress protested against the suggestion in the British press that safe conduct for Italian women and children in Abyssinia should be arranged. She did not object to the safe passage, but considered the implication behind the suggestion as most unwarranted.

ETHIOPIANS ARE CHIVALROUS

"Ethiopians, ever chivalrous for the weak and helpless, are not at all likely to ill-treat women and children, especially now that they are led by their natural leader who would not allow anything disgracing the country's name," she added.

The Empress dictated a message for India, bowed before Emperor Haile Selassie's picture and signed it in Amharic. The message reads:—

"It is our confident trust and sincere prayer to God that Indian and Imperial Ethiopian troops who are now so successfully fighting the common enemy will soon achieve speedy victory so that the cause of Democracy and Freedom will prevail and just and lasting peace be re-established. My salutations to your great country."

Pressure In Keren Area Increases

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A Cairo communique says that in Libya operations south of Benghazi are continuing satisfactorily. In Libya our pressure is increasing, in Keren area, and further south the pursuit of the enemy who is withdrawing toward Arrez is continuing.

In Abyssinia along the Gondor Road our mobile units are pressing forward to Italian Somaliland. Penetration by patrols is continuing.

JAPAN PLAYING FOR BIG STAKES

(Continued from Page 6)

would be the "super race" of Asia on the analogy of Nazified Europe. But there is only one way in which success could be theirs. That is that both Britain and the United States of America should be defeated—about as unlikely a prospect as could be imagined. Unless there is a complete reversal of her foreign policy the present regime in Japan is doomed and her people are in for defeats abroad and serious disorders at home. When that time will come depends on how quickly Japan presses on towards her objectives which will inevitably land her in a clash with the Western Democracies.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

A plea for making provision in the new Indo-Burma Trade Pact for the imposition of duty on all kinds of Burma rice for the sake of rice growers in India, is made by Mr. Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, Secretary, Bengal Rice Mills and Merchants' Association, in the course of a statement to the press.—United Press.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND CENSUS

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

A resolution appealing to all Hindus to spare no pains in propagating the ideal that Hindus, no matter to what sect or creed they might belong, should consider themselves as Hindus first and declare themselves as such in the ensuing census in the larger interests of Hindudom was adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Hindu Mahasabha to-day under the presidency of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.

The committee also resolved to contest the seats on local boards and legislatures falling vacant due to the recent developments in the country, and for this purpose, appointed an election board for Tamil Nadu. The committee requested the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to constitute a general provincial election board to direct the activities in the various provincal election boards.

The committee then resolved to appoint a Provincial Council of Action and to authorise the Provincial Council to set up District Councils wherever necessary. Mr. N. V. Sitaramayya was appointed Secretary of the Provincial Council of Action.—A. P.

Handloom Fact-Finding Committee

PATNA, Feb. 9.

Dr. P. J. Thomas and Mr. Adarkar, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Fact Finding Committee on the Handloom and Mill Industries appointed by the Government of India, arrived here last night from Lucknow.

They started their enquiry this morning and are meeting the Director of Industries, Mr. V. K. B. Pillai, and the textile expert. During their two days stay here they will also visit the Bihar Cottage Institute. They are leaving for Calcutta to-morrow.—A. P.

Moplah M. L. C. Dead

MADRAS, Feb 9

The death occurred last night at his residence in Tellicherry (N. Malabar) of Mr. C. P. Mamoo Keyi, M.L.C., a prominent member of Moplah community. The late Mr. Keyi was the Chairman of Tellicherry Municipal Council for a number of years and was responsible for starting the Chamber of Commerce Tellicherry. He was a member of the Council of All-India Muslim League and was elected to the Madras Legislative Council on the Muslim League ticket.—A. P.

M. N. Roy's Appeal To Muslims

COCANADA, February 8

An appeal to Muslims to join the Radical Democratic Union in order to fight Fascist aggression and solve the political deadlock in the country was made by Mr. M. N. Roy replying to an address presented to him by the Cocanada Muslim Students' Federation.

Speaking at a party given in his honour last evening Mr. Roy explained the objects of the Radical Democratic Union and the question of the formation of a district branch was also discussed.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVERNOR ON NAZI MENACE

PALGHAT, Feb. 8

A rousing reception was accorded to Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, on arrival at Palghat today.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting at the New Theatre, His Excellency said that if Britain was defeated in this war, there would be no constitutional problem and no freedom for India for generations to come. India would be enslaved and made to dance to the Nazi tune.

His Excellency added that there would be no peace until Germany was thoroughly defeated.—A. P.

Imbibe Spirit Of "Public School," Says Colombo Bishop

COLOMBO, Feb. 6.

What do we mean by the Public School spirit?

The Rt. Rev. C. D. Horsley, Bishop of Colombo, addressed this question to the students of the St. Thomas College, Mt. Lavinia, at their annual prize-giving yesterday.

There were certain things which were bound up with the phrase "Public School", which were to be found throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations, declared His Lordship and added: "I firmly believe that greater attention should be paid to these if democratic Government and ideas are to develop along wise and sound lines".

His Lordship referred to the system of responsibility being vested in pupils in such offices as the "prefect", "senior prefect" and the "captain" in public schools and said that this training equipped them to face the larger issues of national life. They should carry into life these great principles which they imbibe at school. —A. P.

Patiala Congratulates Sikh Soldiers

PATIALA, Feb. 8

A message of congratulation on behalf of the Khalsa Defence of India League has been sent by the Maharaja of Patiala, its patron, to the Sikh soldiers fighting in Libya and Sudan on the memorable role played by them in these theatres of war.—A. P.

Madras Plan To Check Surplus Groundnut Output

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

In view of the possibility of a surplus of groundnut crop during the year and of the fall in prices to the present low level, the Government of Madras are instructing collectors to take steps to advise ryots to curtail sowings. The Agricultural Department is being asked to advise ryots as to the alternative crops that may be grown instead of groundnut, the availability of seeds, etc.

According to the final crop forecast for 1940 issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce last month the total yield for the year is expected to be 1,760,800 tons of unshelled nuts as against 1,702,680 tons in the previous year and 1,707,550 tons being the yield in an average year.—A. P.

Tightening Loopholes In Allied Blockade

Britain Sounds U. S. For Closing Back Doors Of Enemy Supply Through Far East And Russia

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Suggestions have been made for the United States for closer economic co-operation to strengthen the Allied blockade. This was revealed by the Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare in a speech at Bishop Auckland. If, he added, the suggestions were accepted, they would mean immediate assistance in closing the leaks in the blockade, and those back-doors of enemy supply through the Far East and Russia.

The Ministry, he went on, was grateful for the unofficial collaboration already given by United States businessmen "often their decision involved material sacrifice. They had refused to help the enemy by trading with him, either directly or indirectly, although by so doing, they had lost such business to less scrupulous or less clever rivals".—Reuter

MORE ABOUT OUR CELESTIAL VISITOR

New Comet A Stray Visitor, Not Belonging To Solar System!

According to present indications, the new comet may be seen more clearly and brightly after February 12, without the aid of binoculars or a telescope.

It is held likely that people might have seen, with the naked eyes, the nebulous haze of the comet, resembling the arc of a parabola. But the comet is not considered to be a bright one which can be seen by one and all, as the flood of moonlight obscures its entire apparition.

After the 12th, with the fading of the moonlight, there is greater likelihood, it is stated, of its being seen more clearly, with its head and its tail.

The comet, which is of the magnitude of about four degrees, can be seen at a distance of about 10 degrees from the star Diphda in the Constellation of Cetus. The magnitude of Diphda is about 2 degrees. It is now moving away from the sun and the Diphda.

Inquiries made at Colaba indicate that the comet may be a rover, its first appearance dating back thousands of years ago.

Dr. S. R. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory, approached by our representative, stated in an interview:—

A STRAY VISITOR

"As the comet is moving in an orbit making a big angle with the ecliptic, it may be surmised that the comet did not originally belong to our solar system, but was a stray visitor which came close to the sun which captured it and made it one of its satellites.

"This epoch-making event in the history of this rover, may have taken place thousands of years ago. If one may hazard a guess now, the period of this comet is not less than about 200 years."

Comet Seen At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

The comet which has been observed at a number of places in India was also observed in Nagpur to-day in the south-western horizon.—A. P.

Jinnah Elected President

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was unanimously nominated for the presidentship of the Madras session of the All-India Muslim League, at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League, held last night at the residence of the Chief Minister, Mr. A K. Fazlul Huq.

The Committee also discussed certain other matters, including the coming census operation, and, in pursuance of the instructions issued by the central body, decided to observe the **"Census Week" in Bengal from Feb. 14 to 20.—A. P.**

Three-Fold Duty To Men On Battle Front

India's C.-in-C. Talks Of His War Experiences: When Hitler Missed His Chance: Tribute To Indian Soldiers

NEW DELHI, February 9.

"That Germany's armed forces will be defeated I have no doubt, but the task is likely to be long and strenuous and to succeed in it we shall need every man and all the material we can get", declared General, Sir Claude Auchinleck, in his first broadcast as Commander-in-Chief given to-night to India and to the Indian troops abroad. His Excellency gave his views on the war situation on a whole formed as a result of personal experience of fighting in Norway, and of conditions in Great Britain and in Africa.

INDIAN TROOPS AND THEIR WORK

Speaking of the Indian troops in the Middle East, the Commander-in-Chief declared: "Although I have served continuously with Indian troops for over 38 years, I have never seen Indian units which looked happier, fitter or more 'on their toes.' I saw men of many classes and it was the same everywhere."

"To-day", he said "Indian troops in North Africa are fighting side by side with British, Australian, New Zealand, South African and Free French forces to destroy once and for all the threat to bring war to the shores of India from North Africa.

THREE-FOLD DUTY.

Our duty to them is three-fold. We must ensure that their efforts are not rendered in vain by any failures on our part to make this country secure against direct attack from any direction. We must place ourselves in a position to give our men actually facing the enemy in the field the greatest possible assistance and support of which we are capable, in the form of trained reinforcements and supplies. We must also provide our men overseas with all the comforts and amenities we can to lighten the hardships they are enduring so cheerfully. Equally important to their comfort and peace of mind is the assurance that those they have left behind them are being watched over and that their homes are secure."

His Excellency declared in another passage: "Nothing, I suggest, can be more stimulating to understanding and mutual respect throughout India than that the people of this country, whatever their political opinions may be on other issues, should unite in showing their pride and affection for the men of the Indian Army, Royal Indian Navy and Indian Air Force. Their devotion to duty is unstinted; let our confidence in them be as complete."

A CRITICAL YEAR

Let us not forget above all that those who are performing the duties allotted to them in less striking tasks behind the battle fronts and in this country are making just as important a contribution to success as those actually face to face with the enemy. Everything goes to suggest that this present year will be a most critical one.

The blows we withstood in 1940 were tremendous—we had our backs to the wall; in 1941 our enemies may have to make their supreme effort in an attempt to prevent the tables being turned on them. They undoubtedly know this as well as we do and will spare no effort and shrink from no expense to crush us. Although it seems as if the United Kingdom is likely to have to bear the brunt of this gigantic assault, no one can foretell from what other directions attack may come in an attempt to stop once and for all the rapidly growing collective power of the Empire. We are prepared for the ordeal.

In the British people we have the finest possible example of courage, self-sacrifice and determination in the face of danger. I have seen for myself these qualities displayed time and time again by people of all ranks and classes, and we too must not spare ourselves in our effort to place beyond doubt the victory of toleration, justice and goodwill.

IN BRITAIN

Great Britain is now one vast fortress organised for defence against attack from the sea or the air. It is almost impossible to compare the present situation there with that which existed last June. The defences are immeasurably stronger and behind them are large reserves of highly mobile troops, well armed and trained.

Seven months ago such reserves were practically non-existent. There is not and never has been such a thing as an impregnable fortress, and the army in Britain has made all possible preparations to deal with any landing which the Germans by abnormally favourable conditions or a generous slice of luck may be able to achieve. Such landing could only be accomplished at a vast expense of material and lives. However, the enemy is ruthless, and provided he can gain his object, which is the destruction of Britain, he is unlikely to worry much about the cost. But I have no doubt whatever that, even if he does gain a footing, he will be unable to maintain it and that his attempt will end in complete disaster.

The Allied advances in Libya and Albania are an important step forward in the process of envelopment which will eventually bring Germany to her knees, and of which Hitler is, and always has been, mortally afraid. He is trying to apply the same process to us, but, in the end, it is he that will be encircled, because, as always, it is sea power which makes envelopment on the grand scale possible, as Napoleon found to his cost.

GERMAN FORCES

As I say these are notable advances towards our ultimate object, but one cannot ignore the fact that, so far, the German army is intact and that it is a victorious army, undefeated in battle and magnificently armed and equipped. The German air force, too, though it took some hard knocks last September, is still a most powerful force, very much to be reckoned with and well supplied with bases all over Europe from which it can operate: The German Navy, though weak in large ships, is a most efficient and up-to-date force well trained and well led and one which thoroughly understands the art of making war on our commerce. In fact, Germany's armed forces are yet almost unscathed, and though the more they are spread over Europe—in Italy, in Rumania and elsewhere—the weaker they become strategically, they still are a most formidable obstacle to victory. Until they have been thoroughly defeated there can be no real peace. That they will be defeated I have no doubt, but the task is likely to be long and strenuous, and to succeed in it we shall need every man and all the material we can get.

I do not wish to bore you with my own experiences, but they may be of some interest to you, as I have been fortunate to have just completed a year of service which was full of everything a soldier could ask for.

NORWAY ENTERPRISE

Early in May I was ordered at very short notice to take command of the Allied Army in Northern Norway. I had hardly landed at Harstad our base near Narvik, which was in German hands, when the Germans attacked in France with the results well known to us all. It soon became obvious that far from getting the men, guns, aeroplanes and ships with which we had hoped to capture Narvik and establish ourselves firmly in Northern Norway, we should have to abandon the enterprise and return to defend Great Britain. Orders to this effect soon reached me and we began to evacuate the country. Plans for the capture of Narvik were already complete and we decided to put them into effect, partly because we hated the idea of leaving before he had given the Germans a proper knock, and partly because, I thought that it was the best way of hiding our intention to withdraw. So we took Narvik chiefly with the aid of the French Foreign Legion and a gallant Norwegian Battalion, magnificently supported by the fleet.

On my return from Norway I was given another army corps to form and command, and spent a hectic month organising the defence of the coasts of Hampshire and Dorset, which were then practically defenceless. The troops in my new command were veterans of the B.E.F. and Dunkirk, but had practically no arms or equipment other than rifles, and often not too many of these Again the spirit was magnificent and the results, achieved in a very short time, astounding. I shall never cease to be amazed at the way which these troops refused to allow the retreat from Dunkirk to influence them in any way. They were completely unshaken by it.

HITLER'S CHANCE

All the same, if Hitler could have attacked England then, I would not like to say what the results might have been. We should have won, but when and at what cost, no man can tell.

A few weeks ago I was told to come back to India to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief, the highest honour that can be paid by His Majesty to an officer of the Indian Army. I need hardly say how deeply I appreciated this privilege, though I must admit that I left my post in England with the greatest regret.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Exclusive to the Half Column—Last night or rather this morning at 2-15, there was a fire at the Taj Mahal Hotel!!! Yes, sir, a chair got burnt and they called out the Fire Brigade. Wake up, Mr. Sabawala!

Hanging in the office of an executive of an Automobile Company I found the following extract from an article on "Money" which appeared in the "Oriental Watchman". I liked it so much, I had it copied and give it here for many who may want to read it

It reads: "Money is losing its magic power. At least, it will not buy peace. The love of it is still the root of all evil; and the worship of it is bound to bring woe to its devotees. In the real crises of life it is a mockery. Years ago, when the great ship "Titanic" was sinking, a man who had nine lakhs of rupees in his cabin went back to get it. But of what use was it then? He picked up three oranges instead.

A London paper offered a prize for the best definition of money and awarded it for the following: "An article that may be used as a universal passport to every where except heaven, and as a universal provider of everything except happiness." That is too sweeping a definition; for money will also not buy peace, victory, character, nor true friends."

My very special Gestapo agent, my fifth column inside Anglo-India, tells me there is a move to incorporate a personal column in that paper as a relief to its present monotonous existence.

It is possible that if and when such a column is started we will find journalism more interesting and will be ready to take (back) some of that which we have one-sidedly given. But, mister, don't try and get too rough. We've handled that kind before. Lets have something more of the 'S' stuff—this time S really standing for satire and not only the initial of the man whose idea it is.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO LABOUR

Delhi Talks: Bengal Demand For 25 Per Cent Of Wages For All Drawing Rs. 100 Or Below

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

A meeting was held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation when the recommendations of the Court of Enquiry, presided over by Sir B. N. Rau, relating to dearness allowance are believed to have been discussed.

The report of the Court of Enquiry, appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the demands for "dearness allowance" of Government employees, particularly of the G. I. P. Railway employees, was welcomed by the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress at its meeting last night. Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose presided.

By a resolution the meeting, however, pointed out that the rise of prices, particularly of the essential articles consumed by workers, had been higher than eleven per cent, as the Court had found, that a "dearness allowance" of 25 per cent. of the wages is called for under the circumstances, and that the benefit of the "dearness allowance" should be given to all employees drawing Rs. 100, or less, as monthly salary.

CALL TO BENGAL EMPLOYERS.

The Committee drew the attention of all employers of Bengal, particularly, the big employers like the railways and other transport, jute mills, printing presses, etc., as also of the Local Bodies and Government to immediately take steps to grant dearness allowance of 25 per cent. to all their employees who were paid Rs. 100, or less, per month.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

It regretted that the Government of India, in the proposed legislation on Labour, had not included the question of reorganisation of Unions which had been a fruitful source of conflict between employers and workers, and urged that the Central Government should make rules for automatic recognition of Unions both by Government and the employers concerned as soon as they were registered.

PENALISING WORKERS.

It protested against the proposed amendment to the Trade Disputes Act which, it thought, would interfere with the workers' right to strike and would penalise the workers engaged in "unauthorised strikes," by declaring the strikes without a fortnight's notice or within the period prohibited by the authorities concerned as illegal, while providing no guarantee to the workers against victimisation and dismissal, etc., by employers and making no adequate provisions for forcing the employers to concede the just demands of workers or for settlement of the dispute.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

While welcoming the proposal to guarantee to all workers a minimum number of holidays with pay in a year, the meeting drew the attention of the Government of India to the "utter inadequacy" of the proposed number of holidays and urged upon them to increase the same, at least, to fourteen days and to extend its scope to plantations, municipal workers and contractors' labour.—A. P.

D. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED

DEHRA DUN, Feb. 8.

Krishnadutta Vaidya, Member, D.C.C. was sentenced to-day to six months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine, or, in default six months' further R. I., under the Defence of India Rules.

Bhawanidutt Harrawala was arrested yesterday.—A. P.

HITLER ON INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

the members of inferior formed one of the most essential prerequisites. They alone could supply the lack of mechanical means without which no progress is possible. It is certain that the first stages of human civilization were not based so much on the use of tame animals as on the employment of human beings who were members of an inferior race. Only after subjugated races were employed as slaves was a similar fate allotted to animals and not vice versa as some people would have us believe. . . . Nobody else but pulling pacifists can consider this fact a sign of human degradation. The members of the inferior race became the first mechanical tools in the service of growing civilization.

That extract (a good example of the involved style and muddled thought of the whole book) leaves no doubt as to the part the darker races are to play in a German controlled world.

Of course, he's really only arguing up a good excuse for his elementary and understandable desires for domination. That excuse of the innate inferiority of the darker races has been used before and is still widely believed among the ignorant. No scientists has ever found any evidence for it and if they ever do find any connexion between innate ability and heredity it will not apply to such wide generalisations as the darker races which achieved darkness as an adaptation to life in a hot climate and not necessarily as a result of common ancestry.

But how can you expect a man who has never learnt the elements of science to be convinced by the scientists? And how can you expect a progressive order under the hands of a man who makes mistakes of that kind?

WILL JAPAN STAND BY THE AXIS?

Importance Of Mr. Matsuoka's Statement

BY WICKHAM STEED

Among the latest events, the statement of Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Secretary, to the Tokyo Diet on February 2 may prove to be as important as any military operation. We know something of Matsuoka in Europe. He came as Special Japanese Ambassador to the League of Nations Assembly in 1932 when Japanese aggression in Manchuria was being debated. Though he lacked eloquence as a speaker, Matsuoka behaved eloquently. He showed quite clearly that Japan meant to do as she liked in Manchuria, China or in any other part of Eastern Asia. Those who observed him did not then say, as they have since been saying, that the second world war began in Manchuria on September 18, 1931, but they did feel Matsuoka to be a representative of a Japanese policy which aimed at establishing a protectorate over China no less complete than that which has been foreshadowed by the 21 Japanese demands addressed to China in 1915.

Since then Matsuoka's behaviour has always been consistent. He represents the policy of the Japanese General Staff, of the Black Dragon Society and other militant organisations. So I find neither insincerity nor exaggeration in the three points of policy which he laid down on the 2nd. They were: (1) Friendly relations between Japan and the United States will remain a dream as long as the United States looks on China as its first line of defence in Eastern Asia; (2) Japan must dominate the Western Pacific and the United States must recognise Japanese domination; and (3) if the United States will not understand this, Japan's only course is to proceed with unshakable resolve.

Why has Japan chosen to threaten the United States at this juncture? The answer can only be guessed. It is, I think, suggested by a further passage in Matsuoka's statement that Japan's obligations under her pact with Germany and Italy might come into play if the United States should take part in the European war. This, he said, would mean that Japan would be staking her fate on the conflict, but it should be known that Japan would not recoil from her obligations.

I think that this statement is something more than a diplomatic manoeuvre inspired by Germany and designed to intimidate the United States at a moment when the position of the Axis Powers in Europe is not altogether satisfactory. Japan knows quite well that all she has gained in China and all her hopes of domination in Eastern Asia and the Pacific would be endangered by the defeat of the Axis Powers in Europe. In that event the policy of aggression, which began in September 1931, would lead her to irretrievable disaster. So quite logically and seriously I think Matsuoka has now declared that Japan will stake her fate on the triumph of the aggressive policies which the Axis represents.

In Geneva in 1932 Matsuoka showed himself unable to judge the effects of his behaviour upon countries that had in the past been friendly towards Japan. So to-day he seems unable to judge the probable effects of his menaces upon public feeling in the United States. Yet he would have hardly chosen to threaten the United States at a moment when Mussolini is suffering defeat after defeat, when Hitler is obliged to take charge of Italian affairs, unless it were felt in Tokyo that Japan may soon have to take decisions involving her whole future. This is why I regard Matsuoka's statement as especially important.

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MUTT AND JEFF—And It Happens Every Day and Night in the Year Anywhere — By BUD FISHER

CRACK! CRACK! CRACK!
EXIT
HELP! HELP! I CAN'T STAND IT! I WANT MY MONEY BACK!
HERE! HERE! WHY? WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?
I GOT SHELL-SHOCKED IN THERE!
SHELL-SHOCKED? HOW COULD YOU GET SHELL-SHOCKED IN THE THEATRE?
THE GUY NEXT TO ME WAS EATING PEANUTS!

CONGRESS MEMBERS TO QUIT MADRAS CORPORATION

Mahatma's Instructions To Provinces

SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

WARDHAGUNJ, Feb. 9.

It is reliably learnt that as some Provincial Congress Committees have not yet sent the information asked for by the A.I.C.C. regarding the details about Satyagrahis, namely, names, imprisonments, fines, nature of Satyagraha etc. the Sewagram Camp Office of the A. I. C. C. has again sent instructions for all Congress Committees for speeding up the work, as the A.I.C.C. wants to issue a comprehensive statement about the movement for public information.

This will also, it is reported, refute the Government figures, as also Mr. Amery's statement about the total of Satyagrahis.

Satyagrahi Lists

Mr. Raghunandan, Acting President of the Delhi P.C.C., saw Mahatma Gandhi this evening with a list of Satyagrahis for the latter's approval. About forty names, it is understood, were approved of in the list.

Mr. Shri Krishna Datta Paliwal, President of the U. P. P.C.C., had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi. He submitted for Mahatma Gandhi's approval a list of Satyagrahis, out of which some names were approved of. It is learnt another list of Satyagrahis for U. P. is being prepared.

QUALITY, NOT NUMBERS

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi impressed upon Mr. Raghunandan and Mr. Paliwal that they must pay more attention to quality rather than number of Satyagrahis; and as the struggle is going to be a prolonged one, they must select the best material, ready for more suffering and sacrifice as Satyagrahis, after their release, may be required again to offer Satyagraha till the movement continues.

Paliwal Leaves For Agra

After seeing Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Shrikrishna Datta Paliwal and Raghunandan left for Agra and Delhi respectively.

Mr. Paliwal informed the Associated Press that Mahatma Gandhi has given permission to challenge in a Court of law cases of fines collected not on proper grounds.

Mr. Paliwal stated that he has been permitted by Mahatma Gandhi for scrutinising the U. P. list of Satyagrahis and allow those members who fulfil the necessary conditions to offer Satyagraha.

Subordinate Congress Committees

It is learnt here that instructions have been issued to all P. C. C.'s for the abolition of subordinate Congress Committees for better organisation and functioning of the movement, if need be, and appointing persons in charge of each Congress Committee.

Mr. Kondapi of Madras University saw Mahatma Gandhi yesterday.

It is reported that Gandhiji has authorised Mr. Kondapi to collect funds for C. F. Andrews' Memorial.

Congress Party To Quit Corporation

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The question of resignation of their seats in the Corporation Council was considered at a meeting of the Congress Municipal Party this morning at the Congress Office. Fifteen out of 24 members attended the meeting.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, who was present explained at the outset Mahatma Gandhi's recent instructions to the Congress members of Local Bodies.

After some discussion, it was decided that the members should tender their resignation immediately. The leader of the party Dr. U. Krishna Rao, will issue a statement on Tuesday after consulting the absentee Councillors.

It is understood that the Government have refused to sanction the expenditure incurred by the Madras Corporation in connection with the deputation of two delegates of the City Council to the All-India Local Bodies Conference held at Patna last December.

In Local Bodies

Instructions have been issued by the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee to the Congress members of the Municipal Councils of Villupuram, Chingleput and Chidambaram (in which the Party is in a minority and by which resolutions in support of war efforts have recently been adopted) to resign their seats. Such of the resigning members as intend to offer Satyagraha have been accorded permission.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has instructed the Tamil Nad Congress Headquarters to permit certain members of the District Boards to offer Satyagraha provided that the majority position of the Congress Party in these bodies is not likely to be affected by such action.

In The U. P.

Arrests And Convictions In Provinces

LUCKNOW:—Lala Nathu Ram Rustogi, Municipal Commissioner, and member of the U. P. P. C. C., and Mr. Bhaskar Narain Machbe, General Secretary of the City Congress Committee, were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Bhatipura Committee Member Arrested

MEERUT, Feb. 8.

Choudhary Lal Singh of Bhatipura village and member, United Provinces Congress Committee, and Vaidyaraj Pandit Uma Datasharma, Member District Congress Committee, were arrested under the Defence of India Rules for offering Satyagraha and lodged in the Meerut jail.—A. P.

In C. P. & Berar:

WARDHA:—Mr. Shankerarao Babhulkar was to-day sentenced to four months' imprisonment for offering Satyagraha.

This is the second time Mr. Babhulkar has been sentenced for offering Satyagraha.

BHANDARA:—Mr. V. M. Jakatdar, M.L.A., who was arrested for offering Satyagraha at Bhandara on Wednesday for the third time has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

HARDA CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

Mr. N. R. Jadhao of Raipur was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. B. P. Shukla of Balodabazar was fined Rs. 200.

Mr. Champaklal Sokal, President of the Harda Town Congress Committee, has been arrested.

Mr. Sulaiman Pathan offered Satyagraha at Nagpur to-day.—A. P.

In The Punjab

AMRITSAR:—Dr. Atmasingh, President, of the Municipal Committee, Tarntaran, was arrested this afternoon for offering Satyagraha.

Sardar Premsingh, a pleader of Lahore, was arrested this evening in connection with a speech alleged to have been delivered by him.—A. P.

In Orissa & Assam

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Mr. Raghunath Purohit was arrested at Puri town (Orissa) on February 6 for shouting anti-war slogans.

Dinesh Chandra Das and Makhan Lal Sen, who were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, each on a charge of circulating prejudicial reports, have been acquitted, on appeal, by the Sessions Judge of Naokhali.

Rashram Muktear, Pahanidhar Gogoi and Lokenath Dutta, who offered Satyagraha at various places in Sibsagar (Assam) have each been sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court; while Rameswar Dutta, Babulal Barua, Priyanath Barua have been arrested for offering Satyagraha in different parts of the district.

WARNED AND LET OFF

Debendra Dutta Sharmah, who was arrested for offering Satyagraha at Bhuragaon in Nowgong (Assam), has been let off by the Senior Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the District after due warning.—A. P.

Liberal Ideals

"We Need Not Be Ashamed Of Our Past", Says Chandavarkar

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

"We need not be ashamed of our past; and we need not be diffident about our future. I have always said that it does not pay one to be a Liberal nowadays" observed Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, National Liberal Federation, speaking at a reception given in his honour by the members of the Madras Branch of the National Liberal Party at the Servants of India Society premises this evening.

Mr. Chandavarkar said that his visit was not to add to the strength of the Liberal Party. He felt that those who had time and energy should keep the gospel of Liberalism alive. To people like him, Liberalism was like religious faith and that was why they were at a discount now. Unfortunately this was not an age of conviction by faith, but an age of pose. People had no patience and they believed more in slogans without understanding the philosophy of various "isms" and they wanted to swim with the tide. People did not like to be in a minority. The essence of Democracy was that people should be prepared to be in the wilderness and to be in a minority. They should not expect quick results, but should have the urge in them to keep the flame alive.

Concluding Mr. Chandavarkar said that he had not come to Madras on a mission which would mean conversion. He wanted people who were prepared to share responsibilities and misfortunes with people like him. One man with conviction was worth more than a thousand people who paid mere subscriptions. They had no quarrel with any other party. When they criticised the party which had been in power, they did so without any personal malice. He would rather be ruled by his own people than by those who were not responsible to the people. The Liberals had a certain impersonal outlook on the political life of the country and they definitely wanted that the country should attain freedom, not only political freedom but also social and economic freedom.—A. P.

Sacrificial Spinning At South Indian Association

A. I. S. A. Secretary Narrates Role Of Khadi In National Movement: Moving Tales Of Poverty And Want:

The Charkha Section of the South Indian Association, Bombay, is making headway in hand-spinning and is attracting increasing attention from the public in Matunga. On 26th January there was non-stop spinning for 24 hours. About 20,000 yards of yarn was produced. It was handed over to the All-India Spinners Association through its branch at Matunga. Following this up, the section arranged a non-stop ten-hours' spinning on Sunday between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. About 25 persons participated and 10,000 yards of yarn was produced. This also has been handed over to the A. I. S. A. through the local branch. It is understood that such sacrificial spinning may become a weekly feature of the section's activities. As the section grows in popularity, the need for more charkhas is being keenly felt. It is to be hoped that those who have charkhas which are not being used will donate them to the South Indian Association.

Sunday's demonstration started punctually at 8 a.m. and about a dozen spinning wheels—Bardoli model and Yeravada charka—went in action. An hour passed and Mr. Purushottam Kanji entered the hall accompanied by the chief of the Matunga Khadi Bhandar. He squatted in the midst of the spinners and to the humming of the wheels, he began to narrate interesting experiences of the khadi movement. Little anecdotes about "Bakri ka udhar" in Bihar, the pride of the poor women, who had never a new sari of their own, looking with pride on their earning one through their earrings at the wheel elsewhere, the work in Kerwardi in Bombay Suburbs were so moving that no amount of the logic of the modern economist could sap the human aspect and importance of the khadi movement.

"Mind you, the A. I. S. A. is not asking every one in the villages to take to charkha. Those who can earn better wages are free to follow those pursuits. It is only the utterly destitute who take to the spinning wheel. You can imagine what it means to them to have some money", said Mr. Purshottam Kanji. He also explained how the organisation worked from the production to sales. "There are still people in our city who thought that the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar was a personal concern of Mr. Jerajani. And since I have joined the organisation, these people think that it is a partnership between me and Mr. Jerajani. These people can't imagine businessmen like us doing labour of love!"

Mr. Jerajani started life on Rs 18 a month. His business acumen soon brought opportunities and he was earning over Rs. 1,000 a month when Gandhiji picked him up. He left wealth and comfort and has now for nearly a quarter of a century been doing the khadi work without remuneration or return of any kind. "All that Jerajanibhai gets by way of remuneration is a third class railway pass from Churchgate to Vile-Parle where he stays".

Mr. Purushottam Kanji himself was a successful cloth-merchant, before he responded to the call of the khadi movement. "People can't simply believe that a businessmen—a successful one at that—can leave making money and work for a public cause where all they get is their labour, often thankless."

Thus Mr. Purshottam Kanji went on and none realised that he had been talking for over two hours. Many questions were asked about the economics of khaddar. And he had an appropriate anecdote in answer for everyone. Before he left he said: "Many people wear khadi; but the khadi spirit—which is humility and service of the poor—is often lacking. It is necessary that people should be educated on these lines. In this task spinning clubs such as the one you are having have a great role to play."

Orthodoxy Speaks

Limited Monarchy And Preservation Of All Decadent Customs

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8

The view that the form of Government, best suited to the Indian genius, was Limited Monarchy, was expressed by Rao Saheb N. Natesa Ayer in his presidential address at the thirteenth session of the All-India Varnashrama Swaraja Sangha Conference held this evening at Girish Park.

Mr. Natesa Iyer explained that it was his personal view that complete independence was unthinkable for the present. It meant surrender of India to the "Axis wolves" or "the Russian bear,". He said: "Only a few days back, Japan had declared boldly that a New Order will be created in this Old World, expressedly including India, and she will be its Liege Lord, as Nazi Germany will be in Europe. The implication is better imagined than told."

CASE FOR LIMITED MONARCHY

Advocating Limited Monarchy as the best form of Government for India, Mr. Natesa Iyer, expressed his view that it approximated closely to the conception of Good Government in the days of Sri Rama, Manu and Akbar, India was at the peak of her glory then. Japan, he said, was still flourishing under it. Britain owed her position to it. Spain, Italy and Greece were leading example of this philosophy.

"But", added Mr. Natesa Iyer, "this perhaps is a cry for the moon. Dominion Status of the Westminster type is perhaps the next best under the present circumstances. The hesitation of Britain to recognise in the actual working, this modest aspiration is unkind, ungenerous and borders on selfishness of an undesirable type."

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Turning to social problems now facing the country, Mr. Natesa Ayer strongly condemned the successive Child Marriage Restraint Acts, Temple Entry Acts and Agriculturists' Debts Relief Acts, and remarked: "The successive Child Marriage Restraint Acts are killing purity in homes and installing lust in place of love. The Temple Entry Acts are killing purity outside homes and breeding Socialism. The Agriculturists' Debts Relief Acts are killing proprietary nad contractual rights, and teaching people to forswear themselves and sow the seeds of communism".He bitterly complained that British Government had failed to give them relief against these measures.

ONLY REPRESENTATIVE HINDU BODY

Mr. Natesa Ayer claimed that the All-India Varnashrama Swaraja Sangha was really the only party that represented the 25 crores of orthodox Hindus in this country. He characterised the Hindu Mahasabha as an Un-Hindu organisation," as it had pledged itself openly to the destruction of castes, untouchability in the religious sphere as well as to the admission of prohibited classes into temples and to the creation of a new race of Hindus by conversion and reconversion. The speaker thought that "Sangathan"—conversion and reconversion, to which the Mahasabha stood seriously committed, was wholly unknown to Hinduism.

He also condemned both the "Pakistan" and "Dravidastan" schemes.

PRESERVER OF INDIA

The President declared that the Congress, the "so-called" Hindu Mahasabha, the Hindu League and the Muslim League were each, in its own way, injuring the country and injuring one another. They wanted to drive out of India the ancient Hindu religion, "the most tolerant, the most scientific and the most philosophic in the world." All of them were out to destroy the institution of 'Varna' (caste), "the only institution that could save the world from the catastrophe to which it is heading, the only institution that saved India so far from the destruction which has overtaken other ancient religions and civilizations."

Mahamopadhya Durga Charan, Sankhya Vedanta, Tirtha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, accorded a hearty welcome to the delegates who had come from different parts of India.

The open session of the conference meets tomorrow afternoon.—A. P.

BURMA PREMIER AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, February 9

The Hon. U. Saw, Premier of Burma, arrived here tonight from Delhi.—A. P.

NO DIVISION OF INDIA

Varnashrama Swarajists Condemn Pakistan Scheme

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9

The two-day session of the All-India Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha Conference concluded here today, Rao Sahib Natesa Aiyar of Madras presiding.

While expressing the view that the Government of India Act of 1935 had failed to achieve its purpose, the conference demanded by a resolution, that the new constitution should be framed making sufficient provision for the preservation of the fundamental rights enjoyed by the various communities in India under the system of Varnashrama Dharma.

NO DIVISION OF INDIA

The Conference recorded its strong protest against the Communal Award, and the Pakistan scheme and other like movements which aimed at dividing India and the Indian nation. It also urged the British Government to express its condemnation of the Pakistan scheme.

Resolutions urging the necessity of imparting military training to Indians to enable them to defend India against foreign aggression and to maintain peace and order in the country, welcoming the recent action of the Nizam Government in rejecting the Child Marriage Restraint Bill and at the same time urging the Government of India to repeal all "anti-religious laws" as soon as possible were also adopted.—A. P.

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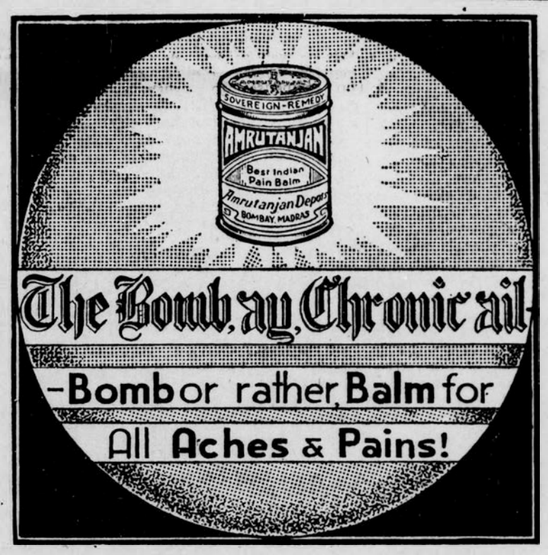

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Shooting Down Of Plane Carrying M. Chiappe

How Crime Perpetrated By Italian Plane Is Foisted On Britain's Shoulders By Laval

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The aeroplane carrying M. Jean Chiappe, the famous Paris Police Prefect, to Syria, on November 27, was shot down by an Italian aeroplane. This categoric statement was made by "France," the Free French Newspaper published in London, in the course of an arresting six column article which gives documentary evidence claimed to be a complete refutation of the Axis propaganda allegation that M. Chiappe's plane was shot down by the British. The evidence was collected and sifted by the Lisbon correspondent of "France."

The main proof is an Italian Air Ministry 'communique' issued in the usual manner on November 28, but subsequently suppressed by the Rome censor. The Lisbon correspondent writes: "An Air France plane piloted by Pilot Guillaumet, celebrated for his numerous flights on the South Atlantic, having on board M. Chiappe and five other passengers, was shot down on the afternoon on Wednesday (November 27), off the Coast of Sardinia, by an Italian fighter plane, which was patrolling this region during the great Anglo-Italian naval battale of Cape Teulada. This naval battle during which the Italians lost several warships took place on the morning and afternoon of the 27th. It was the subject of a Fascist High Command 'communique' on the evening of the 27th.

COMMUNIQUE OF NOV. 28

A second more detailed 'communique' was issued the next day (28th) and finally a long Italian Air Ministry 'communique' was issued from the Rome offices of this Ministry towards 5 p.m. As usual several dozen copies of the 'communique' were distributed to Roman and provincial pressmen, as well as to some American and neutral correspondents. It was broadcast in the six o'clock news bulletin (Italian Time), and the following in verbatim transcription of it was taken down in shorthand by the listening service of a neutral Government: 'In addition to this battle of Cape Teulada, in the afternoon, aircraft of our fighter arm who were patrolling off the coast of Sardinia, with an intercepting mission, attacked a big aircraft of a type not identified which, they believe, was shot down.' Meanwhile however (no doubt following the receipt of information from Vichy that an S.O.S. had been picked up from M. Chiappe's ill-fated plane), all copies of the 'communique' bearing this story were suppressed by the censors in the Chigi Palace in Rome, and all morning papers appeared the next day with the Air Ministry 'communique', less the story of the shot down plane.

"LOOPHOLE IN THE NET"

But there was one loophole in the censor's net. The newspaper "La Stampa" printed the entire 'communique' as originally issued in the form of a special message from its Rome correspondent, who reproduced the whole story though making mention that it was merely his version of the Air Ministry 'communique.' How this correspondent escaped the censor's net may never be known but an exact translation of a photostatic copy of his article in "La Stampa" reads: 'Our fighters patrolled for a long time south of Cape Teulada in order to protect the piloting operations of our damaged destroyer "Lanciare", and throughout the whole day carried out protective and interceptive sweeps around and off Sardina, attacking an enemy plane of an unspecified type which is believed to have been damaged'."

The Lisbon correspondent of "France" then proceeds to give the Vichy end of the story which he claims to have pieced together as a result of his interviews with officials, politicals and journalists from Vichy and Paris, who have visited Lisbon since the end of November.

S.O.S. FROM CHIAPPE'S PLANE

He says: "The only information reaching Vichy was an S.O.S. from M. Chiappe's plane picked up at the Marseilles-Marignane Station, and the discovery by the French Destroyer 'Bison' of an 'Air France' lifebelt floating in midsea. Competent authorities in Vichy drafted a 'communique' merely stating that an Air France plane had been shot down in the Mediterranean 'during an Anglo-Italian Air Fight.' But this did not satisfy M. Laval who was then Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister. He gave orders that the words 'by a British fighter' were to be added to the Vichy 'communique.' The next day, adds the Lisbon correspondent of the newspaper "France," all organs of totalitarian propaganda everywhere launched a fierce attack on Britain."—Reuter.

HITLER GETS MUSSOLINI'S STOMACH-ACHE

United States' Resenttment At His Speech

The New York Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cables:

The threats which Hitler made to the United States in his speech have once more illustrated his complete misunderstanding of American psychology. Whenever he indulges in such outbursts he makes the American people more determined than ever to do everything they can to contribute to his defeat.

He seems to forget that a great nation does not like being addressed as though it were a third rate power which can be ordered about.

Apart from this natural resentment to his bullying attitude, American observers have pointed out that in saying that all Europe would resist if the United States intervened, Hitler betrayed his fear that American participation would produce precisely the opposite result and give fresh hope to the countries he now holds down.

Other parts of his speech have had an equally unfavourable reception. Americans are tired of hearing about Versailles and are not impressed by his attempts to prove that Britain is not a democracy. It was considered significant that he adopted a curiously defensive attitude.

One radio commentator said: "The British Imperial Army of the Nile dealt another smashing blow to his Axis partner in Africa while Hitler was making another apology and a justification for his regime in Berlin."

The dwindling of interest in his oratorical efforts is indicated by the fact that no broadcasting company thought the latest one worth putting on the air. The Columbia Company recorded the speech but did not broadcast it. Arrangements had been made to break in the regular programmes if Hitler said anything "startling", but he did not.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper owner, who a few days ago wrote that it was a mistake for Britain to capture Italian generals because they invariably lost battles, continues to poke fun at the expense of the Axis partners.

He writes in his newspaper columns: "Hitler is inextricably involved in Mussolini's disaster. Hitler is a Siamese twin of the Axis. If Mussolini eats green apples, Hitler gets a stomach-ache.

"He has had three stomach-aches. One when the British army escaped from the European entanglement to defend England; one when England took over the greater part of the French fleet and another when and since Mussolini entered the war.

Mussolini has made Africa safe for civilisation—or at least untenable for tyranny."

Heated Debate In House Of Representatives

Administration Leaders Accused Of Applying "Gang Rule"

Lease And Lend Bill Passed After 6 Days' Debate

WASHINGTON, February 8.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO-DAY (SATURDAY) PASSED THE LEASE AND LEND BILL TO AID BRITAIN AFTER A DEBATE LASTING SIX DAYS.

THE BILL NOW GOES TO THE SENATE, THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF WHICH IS STILL HEARING TESTIMONY FROM THE OPPONENTS OF THE MEASURE.

THE VOTING IN FAVOUR OF THE LEASE AND LEND BILL WAS 260 AGAINST 165.

FRAYED TEMPERS

Tempers were sometimes near breaking point in the House of Representatives debate on the Lease and Lend Bill as Democrats called for quick votes on amendments which were at times considered in rapid-fire style. Mr. Hamilton Fish, leading the Republican Opposition, once heatedly accused the administration leaders of applying "Gang Rule." Lengthy arguments resulted from the amendments to limit the cost of assistance to Britain. Mr. Martin, Republican, declared after the final vote that the Bill would be the longest step "this nation has yet taken towards direct involvement in wars abroad."

HEARINGS TO CONCLUDE ON TUESDAY

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to-day, voted to conclude its hearings on Tuesday, after Mr. Wendell Willkie's testimony. A hot debate on the Bill is expected in the Senate and the final vote is not expected for three weeks.

REPAIR OF BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS

The House of Representatives defeated an amendment prohibitting the use of United States ports for repairing belligerent warships.

As Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Trinidad to-day on his way back to Washington where he will give evidence on the Aid to Britain Bill, the debate on the measure was drawing to a close in the House of Representatives. Although Isolationists are doing all they can to discount Mr. Willkie's evidence in advance, there is no doubt that it must have a strong effect on Congressional opinion. The House of Representatives tentatively considered, this afternoon, to make 1,300 million dollars the limit in value of military equipment, belonging to American forces or appropriated for them, which could be disposed of to foreign Governments under the Lease and Lend Bill.

GUESS AND BE DAMNED POLICY

Meanwhile, Mr. Alfred Landon, a former Republican candidate for the Presidency, testified against the Bill before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today. He called the bill "A Guess and be damned policy" and suggested that Congress should reject it and grant Britain outright a subsidy of 2,000 million to 4,000 million dollars instead.

The House rejected a Republican proposal that the Lease and Lend Bill be amended to prohibit sending of American troops outside the territorial waters in the Western hemisphere.—Reuter.

SIGNS OF DETERIORATING GERMAN MORALE

Popular Reaction To Prolonged War

LONDON, (By Cable).

A correspondent on the German frontier writes in the "News Chronicle":

I was doing business with Germany and in Germany before they ever dreamed of Hitler there. I have been in and out of the country in peace and in war and done business with them for a score of years.

I know scores of Nazis, many of them high party officials, and the impression made on me on some of my previous visits was such that I might have become a convert to Nazism had I been able to forget their methods.

Now I am back out of Germany again at the beginning of 1941 and this is the story I have to tell: German morale is definitely worsening. Food is worse in quality and quantity. The occupied territories, even Austria are seething with hatred.

Sarcasm and uncomplimentary asides now grear Hitler's speeches when broadcast in factories.

Germany's booty from her conquered territories is exhausted. Germany's army cannot be defeated in the field, but if Britain stands firm against any coming attack for a few months there would be no need to defeat it—Germany will crack.

Let me say straightway, that I do not think Germany can be beaten in a pitched battle by any military force now existing.

But Germany's resources have been drained to the dregs to equip, train and condition this army and the strain this effort has imposed on the whole country is tremendous. It would not matter very much if the war were being carried even one step nearer its end, but the end is as far off as ever the Germans think.

When Hitler made his last speech work was stopped in all factories and workers assembled around loud-speakers. But in none of the factories was there any enthusiasm during the speech. On the contrary there were sarcastic remarks made 'sotto voce' and many uncomplimentary asides to the Fuehrer.

My informant, the manager of one of the factories, added: "And no wonder." Our men are overworked and tired out. They were tuned up for a sprint, not for Marathon.

"In spite of all official reports that supplies of arms and munitions had reached saturation point, there has been no slackening in the production aimed at," he went on. "Whether this is because of air raid damage or in anticipation of a long war and many more air raids I do not know.

"But the fundamental point is that these workers here were promised a short war for which a single mighty effort on their part was all that was necessary.

"Yet they see the war drag on and on and conditions of life sink below the mark which Nazi leaders evidently staked as the minimum. And on top of all this you must add the effect of raids by the R.A.F." he concluded.

Secret Instructions To General Weygand And French Fleet

Petain's Counter-Stroke

LONDON, (By Cable).

The "Times" publishes the following cable from the French frontier.

It was generally thought in France on the 2nd night that a split between Occupied and Unoccupied France would be the outcome of the setting up of two opposed parties and increasing German pressure on Vichy. It was further thought that, with German backing, Laval would set up a separate Paris Government which would challenge Marshal Petain's authority.

The pressure exercised on Vichy is made clear in an article in the newspaper "Das Reich" which bitterly complains of the fact that General Weygand has been invested with full powers over the French overseas empire. It is not difficult to understand what the German newspaper means. All sources confirm that General Weygand as well as the French Fleet received some weeks ago sealed orders and that both know exactly what to do in the event of matters coming to a crisis as was considered probable on the 2nd.

Feeling in Vichy has become calmer and the Franco-German conversations were continuing on the 3rd while official circles remained calm, patient and silent. Vichy, says Marshal Petain, is ready to enter into wide collaboration in economic and political fields, but will not go so far as military co-operation against Britain which the Marshal regards as contrary to France's honour.

HITLER'S WARNING

The Lisbon correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cabled on February 3:

Authoritative diplomatic information reaching me to-night is that Marshal Petain, by playing higher trumps than Hitler possesses, has staved off a German march into Vichy territory.

The cards were the French navy and the colonies. Petain told Hitler unhesitatingly that if unoccupied France is taken over the fleet and the empire will re-enter the war on Britain's side.

The Marshal's statement was made in reply to the note making the following demands:—

The cession of Bizerta, a port in Tunis, which faces Sicily at the narrowest part of the Mediterranean;

Passage for German troops across unoccupied France to Marseilles or Toulon, and the transport of troops and war material to Bizerta by French ships.

The note was accompanied by a verbal "warning" that in the event of France refusing these demands Germany would send a formal written ultimatum expiring in three days. At the expiry of the ultimatum German troops would occupy the remainder of France.

A state of nervous tension now prevails in France where many people expect a German move any moment and interpret General Maxime Weygand's week-end broadcast as a warning to be ready. This broadcast was an appeal to the people in North Africa to collaborate with the new France, trust their leaders, and beware of false reports.

According to any information, however, Hitler has not yet sent the three-day ultimatum. Diplomatic circles believe that he will not dare to fulfil his threat. Marshal Petain's counter-threat to throw the colonies and the navy into the fight against the Axis is too real and too easy to carry out for the Germans to risk.

It is noted that Hitler has left himself an exit by conveying the ultimatum warning verbally. It is recalled, too, that the Fuehrer has given Marshal Petain at least two previous warnings. The most recent was accompanied by the demand for the French navy.

Marshal Petain's reply was to issue a public statement that the fleet would never fight against France's former ally.

But although the odds are now considered to be against Hitler risking a fresh act of war against the French, a point may be reached when he will see in the danger of an Italian collapse the removal of Axis power from the Mediterranean. He may then attempt to seize Bizerta by using all Italy's available naval forces in an attack covered by the Luftwaffe.

REINSTATEMENT OF LAVAL

Possible German Plans

The former Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

What seems certain is that the Germans are not in the least anxious to undertake the complicated task of occupying the whole of France and that they hope to get a great deal from Vichy without going to more trouble than is necessary.

Vichy for its part is aware of Germany's hesitation and that may account for the firmness of Admiral Jean Darlan's statement regarding the navy. The Germans hope, however, that once Monsieur Pierre Laval is reinstated in the Vichy cabinet, their task of "asking for more" will be greatly facilitated. Admiral Darlan's statement may perhaps also have been promoted by the insolent suggestion in 'L'Oeuvre' that even if Vichy politicians are reluctant to yield the military will. It wrote:

The military men in Vichy shoud make things easier. They at least know what ultimatum means.

The press in Algeria (Morrocco) continues to speak of the unity of the French colonial empire. Commenting on General Maxime Weygand's broadcast on Saturday "La Depeche d'Alger" says:

The French empire has demonstrated its cohesion and continuity. It is a great example to all Frenchmen.

As regards General Maxime Weygand, he committed himself to nothing in particular in his broadcast, except that he rejected by implication General De Gaulle's appeal to North Africa to come in on the side of Britain.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

A PEEP ON THE DEEP

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

WITH RICHTER RESTING FROM A HYPODERMIC, CHARLIE AND KIRK QUESTION MISS PARRISH...
YOU HAVE HEARD ABOUT DEATH OF MACAW BIRD?
THE MACAW?... NO... WHEN?
ARTHUR ANDRIOLA
TONIGHT! MR. SHALLET ACCUSES DAVID FROME!
NO! NO! HE DIDN'T DO IT! HE DIDN'T!
HE'S TOO HONEST—TOO DECENT—HE COULDN'T HAVE DONE IT, MR. CHAN!
AH, WELL! WILL SEE! COME, KIRK! WE TRY TO FIND MR. TREVOR!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc., N.Y.
AGAIN THE MYSTERIOUS MR. TREVOR CAN'T BE FOUND—BUT LATER, OUTSIDE SHALLET'S CABIN...
WRITING, EH? WHAT?—AND TO WHOM? I MUST FIND OUT!

COLONEL DONOVAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

LONDON, (By Cable).

The Ankara Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cables:

Col. Donovan, who has been touring Europe for Mr. Roosevelt, is returning to Egypt after a meeting with the Turkish Premier, Dr. Saydam, and Mr. Sarajoglu, the Foreign Minister. Col. Donovan said that after visiting Spain he intended to go on to England.

It appears that Col. Donovan's journey to Washington has been hastened so that he can report to Mr. Roosevelt.

In view of events in Rumania some circles here expect a German move in the Balkans at the latest six weeks or so from now.

The German troops now in Rumania, according to some estimates, are over 350,000 though Ankara estimates them at 200,000. Bridges are now ready at Gourgiurstchuk and Oltenitza-Turtucaia while a third column would be expected to move via Dobruja on to Varna. Such a move is imperative, it is thought in some circles here, owing to the heavy wounding of Italian prestige

There is certain apprehension in German circles due to doubts as to the Russian reaction. This has caused the Germans to fortify the Rumano-Russian frontier which will be manned by Rumanian troops with German stiffening. Therefore, it is said that the Germans, knowing the firm Turkish attitude, are proclaiming Salonika as their goal, and avoiding all reference to the Straits.

Whether the Straits are also in the programme remains to be seen. But judging from the Turkish reaction the Germans are certainly trying to avoid a clash with the Turks.

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